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Part One
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MAJOR PLIMLEY GETS IN

Appointed by the Mayor to be Commissioner of Jurors.

A RUSH OF SEEKERS FOR OFFICE

The Mayor Says There Was Really Little to His Talk with Gov. Morton—Excise Commissioners Sworn In.

For Commissioner of Jurors—William Plimley, to succeed Robert B. Nooney, for the unexpired term. Salary, $5,000 a year; term expires May 1, 1897.

Mayor Strong made this appointment, to take effect March 1, soon after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Alderman W. M. K. Olcott of the Twenty-third Assembly District, who has been managing Major Plimley's candidacy for the place, was notified by the Mayor a few moments before it was announced that the appointment would be made, and very soon he entered the Mayor's office with Major Plimley. The Major sat down by the Mayor, and the latter, previous to swearing him in, talked at some length of the responsibilities and duties of the office. Among other things, the Mayor said:

"There is no politics in my administration, and none of those who are appointed to office by me are bound to any man or any set of men. I don't care anything about politics in the conduct of the City Government. I want a pure, upright, and efficient administration. Administer your office between yourself and your God. I have selected you for this office because I know that you will fulfill your duties in the right way."

Major Plimley was then sworn in. He is a Twenty-third Assembly District Republican, and he is regarded as a Platt man, although he is not closely enough identified with the ex-Senator to give his appointment much significance in that direction. Alderman Olcott was at the famous Platt conference, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a week ago last Sunday.

Major Plimley was born in Greene County, this State, fifty-five years ago. He lived in Jersey City for many years. He served three years as a volunteer and a commissioned officer in the Third Army Corps, and in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted Major for bravery and gallantry on the field in front of Petersburg. He was then serving on the staff of Gen. Robert McAllister, commander of the famous Jersey Brigade. In a letter to the War Department Gen. McAllister praised him very highly for his fearlessness and ability.

At the close of the war Major Plimley obtained a place in the Post Office in this city, and he quickly rose from a comparatively humble place to be General Superintendent of the Money Order Division. For the greater part of his twenty-eight years in the Post Office he was General Superintendent. In 1889 he was a candidate for appointment as Postmaster. Cornelius Van Cott received the appointment. Major Plimley resigned soon after Postmaster Dayton took charge of the office in 1893. He is married and has a family, and lives at the Hotel Endicott. He is President of the Third Army Corps Association and of the West Side Republican Club.

The Mayor was feeling very well yesterday after his few days confinement at home by illness. He reached the City Hall Park in his carriage about 9:30 A. M., walked sprightly to his office and put in a hard day's work. There was an accumulation of correspondents to be attended to, and he devoted most of the morning to that. Outside there was a crowd of office-seekers waiting to see him, but they did not get a chance until the afternoon.

The new Excise Commissioners, Charles H Woodman, Joseph Murray, and Julius Harburger, reached the office soon after 10 o'clock, and were admitted. They were at once sworn in by the Mayor. Charles Steckler and Ernest Harvier were on hand to see Mr. Harburger sworn in.

The three Excise Commissioners at once went to the Excise Department in the Criminal Court Building, on Centre Street, and the office was turned over to them by ex-Commissioners Michael C. Murphy and William Dalton. The new Board promptly organized by the election of Mr. Murray as President and Mr. Woodman as Treasurer. Mr. Woodman nominated Mr. Harburger for Treasurer, but he declined it.

The rush of office seekers at the Mayor's office was something almost unparalleled. They crowded the corridors and were massed in the two little offices passed through in entering the Mayor's office from the main entrance during the earlier hours of the day. The crowd was augmented by a number of men who had been employed as extras by the Street-Cleaning Department, who wanted to urge the Mayor to hasten the payment of the wages they had earned. Some of them said they were hungry and a few showed notices of dispossess proceedings, which, in a few days would turn them out of their homes. At the Controller's office it was said that the mistakes in the pay rolls were responsible for the delay.

The Mayor could not see the early batch of office seekers, because he had to go to the Controller's office to attend a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, called for the purpose of opening the bids for the construction of the new building in Crotona Park, for the accommodation of the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and for the Police and District Courts of the northern end of the city. There were sixteen bids. The figures for the building, with sheet metal cornices, ranged from $58,375 to $84,000, and with terra cotta cornices from $62,375 to $87,000. It was found that four of the lowest bids were informal, and it was decided to reject all and advertise for new bids, which will be opened March 11.

About noon, when the Mayor returned to his office, the rush of office seekers had reached its height, and it was with difficulty that the two big policemen in the outer offices kept the crowd from swarming into the Mayor's office. After a time, word came out that a few at a time could be admitted. Then there was a scramble to get in in the first batch that recalled the scenes at a college rush. The doors were not torn down, but there is no telling what might have happened had not the policemen been on duty. Some of the office seekers had to wait for hours before getting a chance to see the Mayor.

Among those who called on the Mayor was a delegation of three young men who want to be policemen and who are on the Civil Service eligible list. They represented others on the eligible list who complain that, although there are many vacancies on the force, the Commissioners will make no appointments from the list. They waited from early in the day until late in the afternoon before the Mayor could see them. Police Commissioner Andrews had just been talking with the Mayor, and he was called back again by the Mayor to hear what the young men had to say.

Commissioner Andrews said, afterward, that nothing would be done about the list until the new Civil Service Board was organized fully.

There was also a rush of men who wanted places at Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield's office, but the Commissioner made no announcement of selections during the day.

Mayor Strong did not care to discuss Gov. Morton's visit to him on Saturday.

"There was really very little to it, so far as the newspapers are concerned," he said. "Gov. Morton, whom I admire very much, has always believed that I intended to keep the pledges I made to the people before the election, and he will not be mistaken."

Mayor Strong announced, late in the afternoon, that he would probably make no more appointments until the end of the week.

Austin E. Ford, who was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District at the last election, may get an appointment.

John Proctor Clarke, it is understood, will be appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel by Corporation Counsel Scott on March 1, to succeed Edward H. Hawke, Jr., whose salary is $5,500 a year. Mr. Clarke is a Twenty-first Assembly District Republican. It is also said that ex-Surveyor George W. Lyon will be made Corporation Attorney, to succeed Louis Hanneman, who will go out of office March 1. Mr. Scott has notified the following employes of his department that their services will not be needed after March 1: Frank Acer, assistant in the Bureau of Street Openings, $1,200 a year; Alvin S. Hall, junior assistant, $900 a year, and William P. Grady, William L. Delmour, and James Tuttle, office boys, at $480 a year.

SUICIDE AT SEVENTY-THREE

David B. Rowland, Formerly a Wealthy Business Man, Cuts His Throat in a Staten Island Hotel.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 25.—David B. Rowland, seventy-three years old, of Summit, N. J., committed suicide this afternoon, at the old Staten Island Athletic Clubhouse, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mr. Rowland came to Staten Island on Saturday to visit his daughter, Mrs. John W. Edwards. He appeared this morning at the old home of the athletic club, now a hotel. He was formerly a member of the club, and was well known to Henry Hugot, who was in charge. He asked for the keys to the boathouse, and seemed disappointed when informed that they were not there.

He asked, shortly before noon, for a room, saying he wanted to take a nap, and left word to be called at 5:30.

A knock on his door at that time brought no response, and young Hugot climbed along the gutter to the window of the room and saw the man lying on the floor, and the bed covered with blood.

He at once notified Mr. Rowland's relatives, the police, and Coroner W. C. Walser. It was found that Rowland had been dead several hours. He had apparently made one attempt to cut his throat while lying upon the bed, but had only inflicted a slight wound. Then he must have sat up and drawn the sharp blade of the razor with great force across his neck.

He was formerly a wealthy New-York business man, and for many years had held a responsible position in the Auditor's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. He had been ill for three years, and was often depressed. Five children survive him.

THE NINETY-NINTH VICTIM

LITTLE LULU HALLE KILLED BY A BROOKLYN TROLLEY CAR.

It Was Rushing Along at High Speed and She Went Under the Fender—On Her Way Home from School.

Lulu Halle, a pretty seven-year-old girl, whose parents live at 838 Putnam Avenue, near Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, is the ninety-ninth victim of the Brooklyn trolley cars. She was killed yesterday.

She left her mother at 12:30 o'clock yesterday and went to Public School No. 73, at McDonough Street and Patchen Avenue. After school she started for her home, swinging her little bag of school books.

As she reached Halsey Street and Patchen Avenue a trolley car was standing on the crosswalk, it having stopped to allow a passenger to get off. The car was bound up town.

Lulu ran behind the car to cross the street, and as she got on the down-town tracks trolley car No. 2,117, which was going at high speed, struck the child, knocking her down. She went under the fender, which is presumed to be a safeguard. The wheels did not strike her, a board that projected downward from the bottom of the car preventing that. But she was rolled over and over for at least fifty feet.

Several men yelled to the motorman to stop the car, but the rate of speed was so great that is was impossible for him to do it at shorter distance.

The mangled body was tenderly lifted from under the car, and it was seen that the little girl was still alive. Word was sent for an ambulance, and when it arrived, a big and sympathetic crowd had gathered.

The surgeon examined the child, looked up, shook his head, and said: "The little thing is dead."

Tears came into the eyes of those who heard him.

A policeman arrested the motorman, Bernard Delaney, and the conductor, Thomas Holdner, of 1,649 Broadway.

The child was taken to its mother, who was made frantic with grief.

Residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards were last night asking: "Who will be the one hundredth victim?"

Dr. Burtsell Is Silent.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The communication sent to Dr. Burtsell by a committee of his former parishioners in the Church of the Epiphany, New-York, requesting him to appeal to Rome direct for his reinstatement as pastor of that church, has been received, but Dr. Burtsell has not yet answered it. Dr. Burtsell said, to-day, that it would not be proper for him to make public his decision in this matter, at least before the information was sent to the writers of the letter. He would not even state when his reply would be sent, but intimated that it would be within a few days.

Postmaster Dayton in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York is in the city, and will remain until to-morrow. He came to inquire into the chances of the Postal Classification bill, in which he is interested, and spent some time at the Capitol with Representative Dunphy, who has been looking after it. Mr. Dayton is hopeful that the bill will go through before the rush shall begin.

TO TRY THE EX-CAPTAIN

Jury in the Doherty Case Obtained After an Evening Session.

THE MEN LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT

Great Crowd in the Court—Reasons for Which Some of the Talesmen Were Excused from Trying a Police Case.

The jury for the trial of ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty, charged with bribery, was secured yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

In order to fill the jury box, Justice Ingraham sat until 10:15 o'clock last night. The Justice announced that he would sit every night until the case was closed.

The defendant will be prosecuted by District Attorney Fellows and ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, special counsel for the people in the police cases.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Albert B. Boardman, W. L. Clark, and Isaac Fromme will act for the defense.

There was a big crowd in the Criminal Courts Building to witness the opening of the case yesterday morning. The court attendants did all they could to keep out persons who were not present as witnesses, talesmen, or members of the bar, but a large number of others got in, and at 10:15 there was not a vacant seat in the room.

Doherty, dressed in a well-made business suit of brown, came into court early. He has been out on bail, and looked very much unlike the prisoners usually arraigned at the bar in the criminal courts. There was at first a rumor that the trial would be again postponed on acount of the continued illness of Gen. Tracy, but this rumor was dissipated when Col. Fellows moved "the trial of Michael Doherty, indicted in two counts for bribery."

"Is the defense ready?" asked Justice Ingraham.

"The defense is ready to proceed," answered Mr. Boardman, who sat beside Doherty, with Mr. Clark.

The work of impaneling a jury was then begun. The first talesman called was Morris Levy, a hatter, living at 150 East Eighty-third Street. He was quickly sworn in.

Edward I. Townsend, who was next called, had expressed an opinion about the guilt of some of the accused police officials, and had prejudices against the police force in general. He was challenged by the defense, but Justice Ingraham overruled the challenge. Mr. Townsend was then peremptorily challenged.

Patrick Halpin, formerly a saloon keeper, said he knew nothing to prevent him making a fair juror. It developed, however, that he had been arrested twice for violation of the excise laws, and he was excused.

The second juror was found in James Michel of 313 West One Hundrd and Fourth Street, doing business at 26 Park Place.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, decorator, 1,579 Western Boulevard, was selected as Juror No. 3.

Mr. Boardman was eager to excuse the next man called, when it developed that he was a member of a Good Government Club.

"But I have no prejudice against the police," protested the talesman, mildly, before he stepped down, excused by the Court.

Philip Frund, a retired pawnbroker, living at 218 East Fifty-third Street, said he had no prejudice against policemen. He was acceptable to the defense, but Col. Fellows challenged him peremptorily.

Max De Lemos, a cigarmaker at 163 East Forty-ninth Street, went through the same experience as Mr. Frund. He was acceptable to the defense, but was challenged peremptorily by the People.

Then followed Morris Kromfeld, wcolens, 1,501 Broadway, who was sworn in as Juror No. 4.

Edward Baker, a retired real estate agent of 685 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was sworn in as Juror No. 5.

John Popke of 143 Liberty Street, it was learned, had been a witness before the Lexow committee in relation to sidewalk protection money paid the police. He was excused.

The next talesman, Theodore Wertz, broker, 280 Broadway, residence 328 West Seventy-seventh Street, proved acceptable to both sides, and was swarn in as Juror No. 6.

F. Lopez De Queralto, shipping business, 42 Irving Place, was sworn in as Juror No. 7.

Henry Eggers, 326 West Eighty-first Street, said he believed the New-York police force to be corrupt. He was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Andreas Mauer, real estate agent, 405 East Fifty-fifth Street, was sworn in as Juror No. 8, and Andrew T. Anderson, bonds, 81 Spring Street, residence 100 West Ninety-fourth Street, became Juror No. 9.

David L. Bretzfelder, retail carpet dealer, 87 Avenue B, was accepted by both sides as the tenth juror, at the night session, and John Ryan, a dealer in packing boxes, at 131 East Ninety-first Street, 574 Greenwich Street, and 132 Mercer Street, was accepted as the eleventh juror. The twelfth juror was Maurice Rounheim, dealer in Japanese goods, of 50 East Seventy-ninth Street and 8 Front Street.

The jury was locked up for the night in the Broadway Central Hotel, in charge of Capt. Ricketts, and court was adjourned until to-day.

Academy of Science Meets.

The New-York Academy of Science held its annual meeting in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last night. President J. R. Rees presided.

The Treasurer reported that the total funds of the society amounted to $8,138.48. It was agreed to endeavor to raise the fund by subscription to $20,000.

The society has 218 members. Some new sections may be organized the coming year.

The second annual reception will be held either on the 12th or 18th of March, in the Fine Arts Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Shipping Oil to Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The great Austrian petroleum refinery at Fiume, which has, until recently been using Russian petroleum exclusively, to-day purchased 1,224,149 gallons of the Pennsylvania crude product, which will be carried to its destination by the British steamship Rock Light, which sails from this port to-morrow. The cargo will be mixed with the Russian oil, which grows of less value every year because of the increase of lubricating properties.

Fire in a Furniture Store.

A fire which started in the basement of C. E. Eckhardt's furniture store at 59 West Fourteenth Street at 11 o'clock last night caused damage of about $18,000.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING A POORBOX

A Young Man Arrested in Grace Church Under Suspicious Circumstances Refuses to Give His Name.

William Robinson, the sexton of Grace Church, has been very much worried for the last three weeks over the fact that, although the collections on Sundays have seemed to be as large as usual, the poorbox has been empty when opened on Monday mornings.

He reported the matter to the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector of the church, and the latter suggested that it would be a good plan to wait around the church on Monday morning and see if any one tampered with the box.

The sexton was on hand at an early hour yesterday morning, and hid behind one of the big stone pillars near the doorway. He had been there about an hour when a well-dressed young man came into the place, walked quietly into a pew which was near the poorbox, sat down, and remained quiet for about ten minutes, with his head bowed as if in prayer. Mr. Robinson noticed that the stranger had a music roll in his hand, of which he seemed very careful.

Finally the young man rose from his seat, and, after looking around carefully and listening for a moment, walked over to the poorbox. From his music roll he drew a steel lever about two feet long. With this he started to pry open the box. Just as he was about to complete his work, Sexton Robinson rushed from his place of concealment and seized him. The fellow tried very hard to get away, and a fight ensued. Mr. Robinson managed to get the young man down on the floor. One of his assistants ran for a policeman and the man was arrested.

When taken to the street the young man tried in vain to break away.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, he refused absolutely to tell who he was, what his name was, or where he lived. He maintained a sullen silence, and would not say a word. He was held for examination. From a letter found in his pocket, which was written by Romane Callender of the Decker Building, in Union Square, it is thought that he is Howard Reid. He would not say whether that was his name or not.

POSITIVE THAT "BURTON" IS HOLLAND

In Paterson There May Be the Solution of a Brooklyn Mystery.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—A man rang the bell at St. Joseph's Hospital last Friday night, and asked House Physician Synnot to extract a bullet imbedded in his left arm. He gave his name as George Burton, of Binghamton, N. Y. He said he decided to visit relatives in New-York City, but stopped here Thursday night with two friends. They entered a saloon and had several drinks. Then his friends became involved in a bitter quarrel, and revolvers were drawn. Stepping between the men, as peacemaker, just as both fired, he received two bullets in his left arm, the first merely a flesh wound, and the second lodging under his armpit.

Burton refused to give the names of his friends, and he could not tell the cause of their quarrel, or the location of the saloon where the shooting took place.

Chief Graul, reading the story of Richard Arlington being found in Washington Street, Brooklyn, Thursday night, suffering from an almost similar wound, and also refusing absolutely to talk, became convinced that Burton was implicated in the shooting affray taking place at 149 Adams Street, Brooklyn. He wrote Superintendent Campbell of Brooklyn, who wired a description of Joseph Holland, the supposed brother of Mrs. Belle Ballard, in whose apartments the shooting took place. It tallied exactly.

Capt. O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Hawkins of the Fulton Street Station came here to-night and interviewed Burton. He refused to answer questions. The officers, however, are positive that Holland and Burton are one and the same person. The wounded man here will be released in a few days, no charge having been made against him.

THE MILLBURN RESERVOIR STILL LEAKS

Contractor Freel Secures a Judgment Against the City of Brooklyn.

The Millburn reservoir, in the town of Hempstead, L. I., on a line with the Brooklyn water supply system, has become known near and far as the Millburn leaky reservoir. It has already cost the city upward of $1,000,000.

The charge has been made that the reservoir is unfit for use, as it will not hold water. During the recent heavy storms the property in the vicinity was deluged by the water escaping from this reservoir.

The city has not as yet accepted the property, but it has paid Contractor Edward Freel all of the money due him on the original contract excepting $82,000. He has applied again and again for this, but the city, through its City Works Commissioner, refused to pay the balance until the reservoir would hold water.

Mr. Freel was authorized to mend the leak, and, under the instructions of City Inspectors, his men carried out the plans of the City Works Commissioner, and after a great expenditure of money in repairing the reservoir it still leaks, and it is said it can never be repaired so as to hold water, owing to the nature of the soil on which it is built.

Contractor Freel brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel the City Works Commissioner to pay him his balance of the contract price of $82,000, and yesterday Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, rendered judgment in Mr. Freel's favor, as against the city.

Mr. Freel intends to sue the city for the amount spent in doing the extra work, as authorized by the city. This, it is roughly estimated, will amount to about $250,000, and the reservoir still leaks.

Kirkland to be Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A board consisting of Rear Admirals Greer, Walker, and Brown met at the Navy Department to-day and qualified Commodore Kirkland, now commanding the European station, for promotion to the vacancy in the Rear Admiral's grade, which will be caused by Admiral Greer's retirement Feb. 28. The board also found Capt. F. V. McNair qualified for the grade of Commodore, to which he will be promoted May 9, on the retirement of Commodore E. E. Potter, unless in the meantime Commodore Rush Wallace consents to retire under the forty-year service law.

May Prosecute Col. Ingersoll.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Rev. Henry T. Beatty, who brought about the protest against Col. Ingersoll's lecture on "The Bible," said to-day that he did not yet know whether he would lay the matter before the Grand Jury or not.

He had attended the lecture, he said, and had made notes of what he considered the worst parts of Col. Ingersoll's lecture. These he had referred to his legal adviser, Samuel C. Besson. He will be guided in the matter by Mr. Besson's advice.

SMALL COMFORT FOR PLATT

Gov. Morton's Visit to Mayor Strong Fruitless of Results.

NO SIGNS OF THE DAWN OF HARMONY

Platt Legislators Give Hints of Retaliation by Preventing the Passage of New-York Bills.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The sun is not throwing any warm rays into the camp of Thomas C. Platt nowadays. Little or no consolation has been derived from the visit to New-York of Gov. Morton. The Platt men were confident that the Governor's visit to Mayor Strong would be productive of satisfactory results. Nothing of the kind occurred. The Governor's visit to the Mayor of New-York was as fruitless as the visit of Vice President Arthur in Platt's behalf to Albany fourteen years ago.

While it may be complimentary to a man's influence to have the Vice President of the United States intercede for him at one stage of his career and the Governor of the State at another, the fact remains that in neither instance has the man interceded for carried his point. Mr. Platt's friends to-night are whistling to keep up their courage. They predict that they see the daylight of peace and harmony ahead, but they have nothing more than their own sanguine feelings to guide them. Certainly Gov. Morton brought them but little consolation.

The Platt men here expected Gov. Morton would express an ultimatum to Mayor Strong. In this they were disappointed. From the Governor's own words, not only was an ultimatum avoided, but even an expression from Mayor Strong as to his future action toward New-York City appointments. The departments that Mr. Platt wished and expected to control were the Department of Public Works, and the Police and Fire Departments. After the appointment of Mr. Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Platt was determined to make a contest for the Fire and Police Departments. The day he came here last week, however, he was informed that Mayor Strong had concluded to remove Mr. Platt's two Police Commissioners, Messrs. Murray and Kerwin. At the same time it was asserted that the Mayor had concluded to appoint Edward C. O'Brien, former Navigation Commissioner, as Dock Commissioner.

This was, indeed, a sorry blow to the reputed boss of the Republican machine, for it indicated that not only had Mr. Platt lost the Department of Public Works, but was threatened with the loss of the police patronage and the transfer to another political rival, Congressman James J. Belden, of the patronage of the Dock Department. It was with all these general ideas in mind that Gov. Morton was led to make his hurried trip to New-York on Friday, and his call upon Mayor Strong on Saturday. It was certainly an unprecedented event for the alleged partisan Governor of this State to call at this particular juncture upon the non-partisan Mayor of New-York.

Whatever explanation may be offered, the fact remains that only an extraordinary situation could have brought a man of Gov. Morton's years, occupying officially a position second only to that of the President of the United States, to make a journey of 150 miles. And the additional fact remains that Gov. Morton found the Mayor of New-York exactly in the same mood politically that he has been in since the day he was inaugurated. He proposed to make nominations to suit the people of New-York first and party leaders afterward; he was determined to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience; he was not to be deterred by intimidation from the Legislature or threats from party leaders, and in time, he believed, if all hands only gave him a chance, every one would be satisfied.

The effect of this declaration upon legislators of the Platt persuasion was easily traced, for nearly every Platt Senator declared that until Mayor Strong gave assurance of his determination not to interfere with Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, no police legislation bills would be given to New-York City; that all police bills would be kept back, and that, as a last resource, a new Police Commission bill would be introduced and passed, the Commissioners would be named in the bill, and the Governor would sign it.

In the meantime, Gov. Morton this evening nominated as Port Wardens three dyed-in-the-wool Platt men, for the encouragement of the State machine, in the persons of Wilber W. Capron of Wayland, Steuben County, in the place of Edward Scott; Robert M. Johnston of Brooklyn, in place of Louis Munzinger of New-York, and John H. Gunner of the Twenty-second New-York District, in place of John McGroarty.

The Governor has refused to appoint the selected friend of William Brookfield as Port Warden—Thomas J. Callahan of the Twenty-first New-York District, who was Sergeant at Arms of the County Committee when Brookfield was Chairman. It has only been learned to-night that the financial representatives of the battalions of the New-York Fire Department called upon Mayor Strong last week, and urged the apopintment as Fire Commissioner of ex-Assemblyman James R. Sheffield, who is the counsel for the bill now before the Legislature to increase the pay of the rank and file of the firemen. Mayor Strong listened to the pleas of the gentlemen in Sheffield's behalf, but cut the argument short by asking: "What is the matter with Henry Winthrop Gray?"

All of which indicates that peace, harmony, and unity are about as remote as the moon.

ONLY AN ARMED TRUCE.

Platt Men Have Not Got from the Mayor a Single Pledge.

The Platt and anti-Platt row was in the condition of an armed truce yesterday. It is very certain that all the bluffs of the Platt men have not succeeded in getting from Mayor Strong a single pledge. If anything was needed to prove this it was found in the remarks Gov. Morton made for publication in Albany yesterday.

While it is pretty certain that Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray will be retained in office by Mayor Strong for the present at least, there is no pledge to that effect. It is doubtless true that in Mayor Strong's further distribution of patronage some Platt men will get places.

This has been the Mayor's intention all along. The Mayor told the Governor, when he was here on Saturday, that he had no intention of discriminating against any faction of the party. The Mayor is going along in his own way.

Mr. Platt, with whom the Albany water disagreed, was much better yesterday than on Sunday. He sent word last night that he was going to bed early, and that he had nothing to say for publication.

The Platt men are fairly well satisfied now that ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott will not be made a Fire Commissioner, and there is also a general impression that Gen. E. C. O'Brien of Gov. Morton's staff, who is not a Platt man, will not be appointed a Dock Commissioner. Thomas L. Hamilton and Austin E. Ford are spoken of as likely to be named for Fire Commissioners this week, and it is believed that Fire Commissioner Robbins will serve out his term, which ends on May 1. The Dock Commissioners will probably be named this week. Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and one of the strongest of Platt men, had a long interview with the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and their talk was apparently agreeable to both.

MYSTERY ABOUT A STRANGER

Supposed to Have Been Hit with a Sandbag and Robbed—Says His Name is William Bayard.

A well-dressed, fine-appearing man of middle age, who is believed to have been hit with a sandbag and robbed early yesterday in the Tenderloin Precinct, was a patient in the New-York Hospital for some time yesterday.

There is as much mystery surrounding the stranger's identity as there is regarding the manner in which he received the injuries from which he suffered. The police and the hospital doctors came to the conclusion that the stranger was hit with a sandbag and robbed. Beyond this conclusion, however, nothing further that is definite can be learned.

The man was found lying, unconscious, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, by Policeman Rohrs of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He raised the man to his feet and took him to the station house. When questioned there he talked very incoherently. He acted more like a man who had been drugged or had sustained an injury that had stunned his faculties.

The Sergeant telephoned at once to the New-York Hospital for an ambulance. While waiting for it, the stranger complained continually of severe pains in his head.

"How it hurts!" he occasionally moaned. Then he would ramble on in his talk and mutter something about strange men. Once or twice he called for his wife. When the ambulance surgeon examined him, he found there was not the least sign of alcoholism. It was evident, however, that he was suffering from a painful injury to the head, and he was hurriedly removed to the hospital, where it was decided that he had sustained concussion of the brain. The doctors also came to the conclusion that the patient had been hit with a sandbag. After several hours' treatment, he recovered consciousness for a short time, and efforts were then made to learn something of his identity.

After some hesitation, the patient stated that his name was William Bayard, and that he was about fifty years old. When pressed for his address, he declined to tell where he resided. Finally he gave an address which he acknowledged was fictitious, and the hospital officials would not make it public. The stranger said that he did not wish his identity known, for fear of newspaper notoriety, and he spoke in a way to give the impression that he was a person of consequence. No money or anything else of value was found upon him. He said he had fallen in a fit.

According to the description of the man given by the police, he weighs more than 200 pounds, has sandy complexion, hair, and mustache, and is 6 feet in height. His clothing consisted of a handsome black chinchilla overcoat, dark sack suit, white underwear, black hose and derby.

In the afternoon he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, his injury not being serious.

SAFE BURGLARS WRECKED A BANK VAULT

Men Arrested on Suspicion Fought the Police with Revolvers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The First National Bank of Griswold was entered by burglars about midnight last night. They blew open the vault doors and then drilled the front door of the time-lock safe, put in dynamite, and closed the vault doors. The charge used was evidently much heavier than intended, as it totally wrecked the vault, doing over $3,500 damage to the safe and building.

The noise of the explosion was so great that the burglars made a hasty departure. Over $400 worth of stamps belonging to the Postmaster and $120 in cash are known to have been taken, and probably other valuables. The burglar-proof safe inside the vault contained $20,000 in cash, but this was not touched.

Three men were arrested here this afternoon, supposed to have committed the burglary. As they were being led to the jail they drew revolvers and fired. One policeman was badly wounded and will probably die. One of the thieves was shot. Only two of the men were recaptured.

A Minnesota Bank Closed.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Feb. 25.—The Merchants' Bank of this city is closed, and in charge of the Public Examiner. Proceedings have been taken to annul its charter. R. H. Moore of this city has been appointed receiver. No statement has yet been given to the public as to the assets and liabilities, and no information is obtainable as to the cause of the failure. The stockholders were ignorant up to the last moment of the state of affairs. Bank Examiner Lonegren had examined into the bank's condition, and it is doubtless on his report that this action is taken.

And Mr. Smith Apologized.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange called to hear the charges preferred against Alexander M. Smith for placing a dunce cap on the head of President Thomas Booth, met to-day. After an hour's discussion, President Booth agreed that, if Mr. Smith would offer the apology he had attempted to make, he would drop the matter. So Mr. Smith apologized to President Booth before the board, and through it to the exchange.

An Assignment Set Aside.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court has set aside the assignment of William C. Rogers, printer, of 14 and 16 Vesey Street, on the application of E. D. Slater. Mr. Rogers assigned on Aug. 25, 1893, to Leonard S. Howard, with liabilities of $47,000 and assets of $14,000. The assignment was set aside because Mr. Rogers gave a chattel mortgage covering all the plant for $17,000 a week before his failure, and withheld thirty notes, made by a company, from the assignee.

New-York Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Richard Gleeson of Antwerp, James S. Kissane of Chateaugay, and John H. Mealey of Greenwich, all of New-York State, to be Postmasters.

NONE FOR SPECULATORS

Those Who Got Bonds Were, as a Rule, Genuine Investors.

ALL BIDS ARE CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED

No Likelihood, Apparently, that the Bonds Will Be Tossed in the Market or Used to Harass the Reserve.

Having allotted bonds to bidders likely to buy for permanent account, the syndicate yesterday sent out notices to other bidders, as follows:

Dear Sir: We regret to say that owing to the amount of applications for United States 4 per cent. bonds under our circular of Feb. 19, we have been unable to allot any bonds under your application. Yours very truly,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Feb. 23, 1895.

The notices were so abundant in the financial district that it seemd as if almost every one had them. Among their recipients were nearly all the brokers and speculators who had hoped for a chance to catch a good thing for a quick turn. The syndicate intended to prevent purchases by that class, and bids had been scrutinized with that view.

The allotment seems to have been wonderfully well made, for no one now doubts that it disheartened speculation in the bonds.

This effect appeared in open market, where bidding drooped. Two sales were recorded, however, one of $1,000 at 118¼ and one of $25,000 at 118⅝. The contracts provided for delivery when issued.

Successful bidders, as had been indicated in The New-York Times, were in the main genuine investors. Savings banks fared well, as did trust companies, executors, managers of estates, and conservative investors. Bidders for large amounts, to whom any attention was given, had parceled out to them only a small percentage of the amounts for which they called.

It is said that bidders whom the syndicate wished to favor, because of the belief that the purpose to lodge the bonds for permanent investment would be respected, received on the average 60 per cent. of the amounts asked. From this percentage the average was scaled to 10 per cent. for less desirable or mere pretentious bidders.

There is no doubt that many bidders, anticipating oversubscriptions, prepared themselves for a scaled allotment by asking for more than they wished.

Foreign houses, which had pledged themselves to make sales abroad, received excellent treatment. Some of them had their bids allowed in full, while others, except those which bid excessively, received a good allotment. Although the syndicate has not given the name of a successful bidder, such information as has come out has all been of a kind to reflect credit on the skill exercised in placing the bonds. There seems no chance now that the bonds can ever be tossed in the market or used to harass the Treasury reserve.

Deposits at the Sub-Treasury were $1,900,000 in American coin from the Etruria, $50,000 in bars from the Paris, and $3,410,387 on syndicate account. The latter sum was taken as a deposit, and gold receipts were given for it. It stands to the syndicate's credit, as a separate account, to be used as the syndicate may direct. It is not entered as a reserve asset, but it may become such at the syndicate's order, or it may be withdrawn.

The Treasury officials do not think it will be used to pay for foreign bond purchases, because money for that purpose must come from abroad.

It is believed that this is part of the gold with which the syndicate intends to reinforce the gold reserve, and which has been deposited so that a mere surrender of receipt may furnish a deposit. It was rumored at one time that Russell Sage's hoarded gold was in the deposit. Mr. Sage disposed of the rumor by saying he wished no credit for what he had not done.

There has been deposited so far, on foreign account, $4,450,000, with $28,000,000 yet to come. In the London market the bonds were about 5 per cent. premium. Closing quotations here were 119 bid and 120 asked.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The new American loan closed on the Stock Exchange at 4 11-16 premium.

HARRY HAYWARD CONTRADICTS BLIXT

Also Insinuates that His Brother Was Concerned in the Murder.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25.—Harry Hayward, accused of the murder of Miss Ging, continued his testimony to-day. He said that on the night of the crime he was going in the elevator to his apartment when he was told that a carriage, in which Miss Ging had gone driving, had returned without an occupant. That was the first he knew of the matter, he said.

In describing his arraignment in a police court, Hayward said:

"My brother Adry was taken there at the same time. I said to him: 'What's the matter with you? We are not guilty.' He said: 'I wish I could feel as well about this as you do.' I said: 'Adry, you held this woman up once; did you do this?'"

"He would not answer," continued the witness, "and, after that, he remained silent, and we did not talk at all."

Hayward denied saying to Blixt that he had secured an assignment of the insurance on Miss Ging's life, and that he intended to kill her.

Hayward was asked about the hidden box, the statement that he had killed two men, the whisky business, threats to kill Blixt and wife, and, in fact, was questioned about every statement made by Blixt, to all of which Hayward replied: "No, Sir; that's not so," or "I never said any such thing."

Ice Out of the East River.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 25.—The ice in the East River, which has greatly impeded the progress of vessels since the cold snap of Feb. 7, floated out into Long Island Sound during last night. This morning the river was clear with the exception of a little light floating ice which drifts out of the bays with each tide. No sailing vessels have been able to sail through the river since it froze over, but the traffic of these vessels may now be resumed without fear of being obstructed by the ice.

The President Refuses Pardons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has denied applications for pardon to Lemuel C. Reeves of New-Jersey and Michael J. Kelley of Massachusetts, sentenced for forgery of pension affidavits. He also denied the application of E. L. Tarry of Oxford, Miss., convicted of violating United States banking laws.

Secretary Carlisle Has the Grip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller are both confined to their homes by the grip.

THEIR MEMORY STIRRED.

A Benefactor of Other Years, Being Needed Again, Is on Hand for Duty.

A nation threatened with war looks about for leaders, and, naturally, turns its eyes to veterans who have fought well in previous contests. So people attacked by disease and seeking a remedy inquire what has helped them in other years. The grip is here again, and in some places has assumed a form more malignant than ever. It will doubtless prowl about looking for victims until the settled weather of Spring.

Now, it is a matter of medical history that, when grip was here before, it was quickly thrown off by bodies that had been strengthened by a stimulant of the highest order of excellence. To hasten complete recovery after the grip Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey was employed. That the same remedy is doing the same good work today appears from a letter written by Mr. Thomas Barrett of Seammon, Kansas, who says:

"Having been continually coughing, with pains running through my body, and, being unable to work, I took two bottles of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I am now able to work. The cough and soreness on my chest are almost gone."

The cough, headache, and soreness of muscle following the grip are never helped by local application. Being signs of a general weakness, they are thrown off only when the whole system is toned and stimulated, so that no organ does too much nor too little. To do this is the mission of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

All who remember how it gave them clear heads, sound stomachs, and a healthy circulation when they were getting over the grip in other seasons, have supplied themselves with Duffy's Pure Malt and have pointed out to their neighbors a way to avoid misery and loss of time. Is not the suggestion worth listening to?

THEATRE HATS SAFE IN JERSEY

MR. DUNCAN'S BILL REJECTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Great Merriment Caused by Members Offering Ludicrous Amendments, One Being in Latin.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—It having become known that Duncan's high-hat bill was to be considered to-night, the women's gallery of the House of Assembly was soon crowded, and for half an hour there was no end of merriment. There was a ripple of applause from the women when Speaker Cross announced that the bill was defeated by a vote of 18 to 42.

Assemblyman Duncan, the introducer of the bill, made—or rather read—a speech of more or less dignity. He was frequently interrupted with motions to take the Speaker's platform or sing it. He declared that the bill was not a joke, but was introduced because it had merit.

Wilde, the farmer Assemblyman from Burlington, wanted it recommitted for amendment, but everybody cried "No!" Somebody sent up an amendment in Latin, the reading of which brought out peal after peal of laughter.

Then Robertson of Passaic made a speech, in which he recited a number of imaginary embarrassments that result from the presence of high hats and leg-of-mutton sleeves in theatres in these days of outlandish fashion. Assemblyman Bullock of Passaic objected as much to the big sleeves as to the hats.

De Rousse of Camden thought that the bill should be amended so as to prevent the men from going out between the acts for cloves and other spices.

Somers of Somerset said the bill was bad, and gallantly added that he would rather be confronted in the theatre with beauty and loveliness topped with the best creation of French millinery than to have a sea of bald heads obstructing the view.

Prof. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, at the head of a delegation of prominent Democrats and Republicans from Middlesex County, appeared before the committee of the Senate in opposition to the nomination of Oliver Kelly, who has been reappointed by the Governor to be a member of the State Board of Assessors. The opposition presented to-night was the same as set forth last week, when it was declared that Kelly was a member of the Middlesex County ring led by Miles Ross, and that he has always been an offensive partisan and a professional politician.

Senator Herbert of Middlesex County has favored Kelly until to-night, when he declared that he was now opposed to his confirmation. That settles the matter, as the committee has agreed to report the nomination adversely.

It is said that Gov. Werts is much annoyed at the course of the Republican Senators, and charges that they have broken faith with him. In that they hastily confirmed David Baird of Camden and refused to confirm Kelly. He claims that Baird is as much of a politician as Kelly, and the same argument could be made against him.

Senator Herbert and Assemblymen Eisele and Zabriskie, representing the steering committee of the Legislature, visited the State prison to-day, and later made a report on its overcrowded condition and the necessity of better hospital accommodations. They recommended the passage of a bill appropriating $150,000 for the improvements. Of this sum, $100,000, according to their view, should be spent on the hospital, and the remainder of the money for a wing to increase the number of cells. The committee also favors an appropriation of $100,000 as the nucleus of a fund to build a reformatory or intermediate prison. The bills before the Legislature will probably be amended in accordance with the ideas of the steering committee.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN

A Sergeant and Two Patrolmen to be Tried for Neglect of Duty.

Mounted Policeman David A. Montgomery of the High Bridge Squad has been charged by Capt. Ryan of the High Bridge Police Station with being absent from duty for four days and a half.

It is alleged that he went home intoxicated Feb. 17, and beat his wife, and that on the night of that day he was found flourishing and discharging his pistol at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Patrolman Scurry took him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station House, and then sent him in an ambulance to the Manhattan Hospital.

No record of the matter was made in the station house blotters by Sergt. Lovell, nor did Patrolman Scurry make a report of it to his Captain.

Inspector McAvoy heard of the matter, and ordered Capt. Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station to make an investigation, which he did, and charges have been preferred against Sergt. Lorenzo D. Lovell and Patrolman Martin J. Scurry.

They will be tried for violating the rules of the Police Department, as a full report and record of the case should have been made and Montgomery should have been examined by a police surgeon before he was allowed to leave the station house for the hospital.

Hiccoughing Since Thursday.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 25.—Charles Morrison of 71 Second Avenue, this city, is in St. John's Hospital, here, suffering from hiccoughs. They attack him every twenty minutes, day and night.

Morrison is an employe of the Standard Oil Company, and early last Wednesday he fell into a large vat of boiling water. He was severely scalded about the lower portion of the body, and was removed to the hospital. The hiccoughs began Thursday morning. The attacks continued regularly. Toward night they became less violent, and now they are light.

The doctors attribute the hiccoughs to the shock caused by the sudden plunge. Morrison is forty-two years old, and has a family.

TRIBUTES OF TWO RACES

White and Colored Attend the Funeral of Frederick Douglass.

THE BODY VIEWED BY THOUSANDS

Eulogies by Bishop Wayman, Pastors, Mrs. Sewall, and Others—Last of the Hutchinson Singers Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Not since the unveiling of the Lincoln Emancipation Statue in 1878 has there been such a general gathering of colored people to pay tribute to a benefactor of their race as was witnessed to-day in and about the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church, where the funeral of Frederick Douglass took place. The body was taken from Cedar Hill, near Anacostia, the home of the deceased, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and reached the church about 9:30.

From that hour until 1:30 this afternoon, thousands of persons, including many white people, passed in double file through the building and viewed the body, which was in charge of a guard of honor, composed of members of a colored camp of the Sons of Veterans.

When the casket was closed at 1:30 o'clock, and further admittance to the general public was refused, several thousand people were assembled about the church, and the throng was made greater by the many who were filing out after viewing the body.

Delegations had in the meantime begun to arrive and were seated on the side of the church, a large structure, capable of holding about 2,000 people. There were delegations from New-York, Annapolis, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia. That from Baltimore was 100 strong, headed by Bishop Wayman.

The altar and reading desk were covered with floral tributes, the most prominent of which was a magnificent shield composed of roses, orchids, and palms, sent by the Haitian Government, through Minister Haentjens. Another tribute was from B. F. Auld, the son of Frederick Douglass's old master, who is now Captain of a police station in Baltimore.

The funeral procession entered the church shortly after 2 o'clock, headed by the Rev. J. G. Jenifer, the pastor, reading the ritual. In the procession were Mrs. Douglass and the family of the deceased; many intimate friends, including a number of white people; Senators Sherman and Hoar, Justice Harlan, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the Woman's National Council; the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Avery Foster, and a number of those attending the Woman's Council.

The honorary pall bearers, who also formed part of the procession, were B. K. Bruce, W. H. A. Wormley, John R. Lynch, John F. Cook, E. C. Messer, P. B. S. Pinchback, C. B. Purvis, L. C. Bailey, John H. Brooks, J. H. Meriwether, John R. Francis, F. J. Barbadoes, D. L. Pitcher, B. E. Messer, and George W. Murray. Mrs. Sewall, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Shaw were given seats on the platform.

The services were simple. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. G. Jenifer, pastor of the church. He took for his text: "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

The Rev. H. E. Stevenson, pastor of the White Church in Anacostia, followed with a brief address, at the request of members of the family.

The Rev. J. H. Rankin, President of Howard University, also delivered a brief eulogy.

A letter from Mrs. Douglass, asking that a place be given in the programme to John Hutchinson of Boston, was read, and served as an introduction to Mr. Hutchinson, white-haired and white-bearded, the last of the famous Hutchinson family of Abolition singers, who, with his sister, accompanied Mr. Douglass to England on his mission against slavery. Mr. Hutchinson told some touching little stories of his lifelong friendship with the deceased, and then sang two requiem solos.

Secretary Nicholas of the Haitian Legation in the United States, representing Minister Haentjene, delivered a brief eulogy in French, which was translated by Mr. Durham, ex-United States Minister to Haiti. Secretary Nicholas expressed the sorrow of the Haitian Government and of its legation here at the death of Mr. Douglass.

Bishop Wayman, in his eulogy, merely named the great men from a number of States of the Union, and ended with the remark: "And last, but not least, Maryland has her Frederick Douglass."

The Rev. W. B. Derrick of New-York said it was Frederick Douglass who made it possible for young colored men to have culture and polish to-day.

Moses H. Hodges, a colored baritone singer of Boston, sang a solo.

Miss Susan B. Anthony then arose to read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, highly eulogistic of the deceased. Mrs. Stanton, said Miss Anthony, was beloved by Frederick Douglass more than any other woman in the ranks of suffragists. On last Wednesday, as she sat with Frederick Douglass on the platform of the Woman's Council, she had told him that he must be present at the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Nov. 12 next, to congratulate her on having rounded out four score years. "I shall be there," he said, "and I shall be ready with my words."

The letter of Mrs. Stanton recalled incidents in her association with Mr. Douglass, and told of her grief at his death.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall spoke feelingly of Mr. Douglass, who, she said, had not only opened up the way to the emancipation of his own people, but to the emancipation of woman.

The hymn "Seeking for Me," was followed with an eloquent prayer by the Rev Anna H. Shaw, and then Bishop Williams of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church delivered the benediction. The services lasted nearly three hours.

Mrs. Douglass and the children and other relatives of her husband filed out of the church and remained in a room below until the congregation had departed. Then the remains were borne to the hearse by eight colored letter carriers, and after the family, friends, and others had entered the carriages waiting for them the funeral procession moved to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where the casket was placed on board the funeral train for Rochester, N. Y.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Gen. Lew Wallace of Indiana is at the Gilsey House.

—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha is at the Murray Hill.

—Count Raoul d'Adhemar of Paris is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts is at the Normandie.

—Ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—John De Koven of Chicago and Frederick Law Olmsted are at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer and ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts are at the Windsor.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, Jose M. Yrigoyen, Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Rudyard Kipling and family are at the Clarendon.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

OPENED BY A BRILLIANT BALL

The New Armory of the Fourth Regiment of New-Jersey a Scene of Gayety—Prominent Guests.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 25.—The new armory of the Fourth Regiment was formally opened this evening. The event took the form of a ball, so that it was the social as well as military event of the season.

The armory is located at Bergen Avenue and Church Street, on the Heights. It occupies an entire block and, with the ground, cost $181,000. It is of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and is two stories high.

The interior was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Col. H. H. Abernetty, commander of the regiment, and the patronesses of the ball received the invited guests in a marque erected for the occasion on the Tuers Avenue side of the building.

The ball was opened at 10 o'clock, with a salute to the colors, and immediately after dancing was inaugurated to the strains of Sousa's Military Band, and Cranmer's Orchestra. The music was continuous through the night, and dancing was almost incessant. Maresi was the caterer.

Among the guests were Gov. and Mrs. George T. Werts, Gen. and Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, Miss Grubb, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Gen. P. F. Wanser, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Allan L. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. William Brinkerhoff, Mrs. H. H. Abernetty, Mrs. Ettie Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Vanderbeck, Major and Mrs. Robert G. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bumsted, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. H. Edge, Capt. and Mrs. J. Howard Bumsted, ex-Judge and Mrs. Abel I. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Apgar, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. B. Mudge, Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Brinkerhoff, Dr. and Mrs. B. Edge, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Apgar, Judge and Mrs. Robert S. Hudspeth, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Feeney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Case, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Hosking, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Vanderbeck, Dr. and Mrs. Burdette P. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Dear, and Mr. and Mrs. William Roberson, Jr.

A MODERN JEANIE DEANS

Her Self-Sacrificing Labors Among the Negroes of Virginia.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sir: Will you give me a hearing for the story of Jeanie Deans? Here we have the name—made memorable by Sir Walter Scott, of one who illustrated for the world's admiration the virtues of generosity, fortitude, and fidelity to purpose—nearly repeated in that of a poor woman of color from Virginia, who, by her own brave efforts, has accomplished a work of far more account to humanity than the achievement of the heroine of "The Heart of Midlothian."

Born a slave, of slave parents, who inhabited a little house near Sudley Springs, between the lines of opposing armies at the Battle of Manassas, Jeanie Deans has for years been a self-constituted missionary among her people, who, in that war-harried region, have increased to the present number of nearly 24,000, within call of the battlefield, although only a bare subsistence can be got by them from the exhausted soil of the small farms they have bought from their former owners.

After she had established four Sunday schools in the neighborhoods within reach of her toilsome efforts, the idea came to her of bettering the material condition of her people by training their youth in trades and in household service, as well as in improved methods of farming. An industrial school for both sexes was proposed by her three years ago. The colored people who knew her eagerly promised their co-operation, and she resolutely set forth to provide the money needed for purchasing and equipping a school farm, and for erecting the necessary buildings. In Boston, that great-hearted man, the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and others received her most kindly. Through their assistance about 100 acres of the Manassas battlefield were bought and equipped for farming. A suitable schoolhouse was built on the farm, mainly with moneys given by Miss Emily Howard of Massachusetts, and was furnished by contributions from the colored people of the country round about, who gave beds, chairs, and stores for the pantry from their own scant supplies. The school was recently opened, and began with sixty pupils in attendance.

Two weeks ago, at the height of the great storm of this month, while through snow and freezing winds the zealous promoter went afoot along the streets of New-York, presenting her letters of introduction and making her little collections to relieve the property of a small remaining indebtedness, the building took fire and was burned to the ground, with all the furniture and agricultural implements. The building and contents were insured for only about one-third their value. The pupils, harbored by the neighbors, have been again assembled by their instructors in a hall, which has been put temporarily at their service in Manassas, and Jeanie Deans, who has herself never profited so much as by a pair of shoes by the fund she has created, has bravely resumed her endeavors. Her own telling of the story has already been heard with conviction by several gatherings of people in New-York, but the urgent need of additional, substantial, and prompt contributions to the fund for rebuilding and furnishing the schoolhouse, and for equipping the farm before the Spring season opens, has induced me to venture to bring the subject in this way to your attention, in the hope that you will open it to the general public.

Through the generous benevolence of several good friends Jeanie Deans has made here, including the Bishop of New-York, the rectors of St. Bartholomew's and of Grace Church, and the Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, a sum has during the last few days been placed in my hands for the Manassas Industrial School Fund, and I have forwarded it to the Treasurer of the fund at Washington.

I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge and forward further contributions, which should be addressed to Mrs. Burton Harrison, 43 East Twenty-ninth Street, New-York. Yours very truly,

CONSTANCE CARY HARRISON.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1895.

Parsons Again Disappears.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 25.—Ira L. Parsons, a well-known conductor on the Long Island Railroad, has been missing from his home here for over a week, and his wife declares he has eloped with a fascinating young woman who resided in a neighboring village.

Parsons disappeared four years ago and remained away about a year, returning after effecting a reconciliation with his wife. But they have never lived happily together. Parsons was at one time a prosperous merchant.

Unsettled in Venezuela.

The steamer Caracas, from Porto Cabello Feb. 16, which arrived here yesterday, brought news that political affairs are very unsettled in Venezuela.

A great feast was given at Porto Cabello a short time before the Caracas sailed, at which President Crespo was invited, but failed to put in an appearance. The people of Porto Cabello are much incensed at the slight, and a revolution is predicted within thirty days.

WOMAN IN ELECTION WORK

Her Share in the Recent Overthrow of Tammany Hall.

RELATED IN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Helen Varick Boswell Tells How the Women of the State Organized to Put the Tiger to Flight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The second week's session of the National Council of Women convened at 10 o'clock this morning at Metzerott's Hall. Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, President of the council, occupied the chair.

"Equal Pay for Equal Work" was the theme for the morning session. The first speaker was Josefa Humpal Zemen of Hull House, Chicago, Vice President for Bohemia, in the International Council of Women. She made a ten-minutes' talk on the relation between the foreign and native elements of our country. She urged the council to appoint a Secretary to look after the foreign work in this country alone. Harrietta A. Keyser, a fraternal delegate, briefly reviewed the same subject.

Harriett A. Shinn of Illinois spoke on financial dependence or family poverty. She dwelt upon the subject of woman as a factor in modern business. In 1893, she said, 2,747,159 women in this country earned their own living. Woman will, however, remain handicapped until she receives the right of ballot and stands equal to man before the laws. In the course of her remarks she said:

"The causes which led women into the business world, briefly stated, are financial dependence or family poverty. The business woman of to-day has little conception of the ordeal through which women, in early days, passed in leaving the seclusion of home to earn their living; they were accused of trying to cut down wages and take man's work from him.

"Though woman's entrance into the activity of the world has been slow, yet it has been sure, and she is now one of its recognized factors. This means for her that she has learned to look at conditions as they are. A business life is to the mind what the manual training school is to the body—the practical application of theory. It teaches self-reliance and independence of thought, as well as action. It also inculcates charity and a broad spirit; it tends to abolish the mental and moral yardstick carried by many women, with which to measure the thoughts and actions of others. It also teaches a wise hardness in those natures too long guided by emotion alone.

At the evening session, Helen Varich Boswell made an address on "The Woman Against the Tammany Tiger." In the course of her remarks she said:

"In the fall of 1894, mainly through the persistent and untiring efforts of the anti-Tammany women, there was an increase of the registered vote over the previous year of more than 58,000; yet in the Second Assembly District, dominated by that notorious Tammanyite, Police Justice 'Paddy' Divver—appointed to this responsible position four years ago by Mayor Hugh J. Grant upon a certificate of character furnished by Recorder Frederick Smyth, both of whom, I am proud to say were relegated to that post of honor, 'the private station,' by an indignant public at the last election—there was a decrease of over 4,000. This 4,000 had been entirely fraudulent, and was prevented from again getting upon the registration books through the vigilance of the Republican and Good Government watchers. Many good, honest citizens, formerly supporters of Tammany's ticket, abandoned it at the last election. It is not believed that any ticket put before the public by Tammany Hall would to-day receive over 50,000 votes. It is utterly demoralized, and for the first time in its history, after defeat, has made no effort at reorganization.

"It was through the exposure of the rottenness of the Police Department, whose management was controlled by Tammany Hall, by a committee of the State Senate, of which the Hon. Clarence Lexow was Chairman and John W. Goff (now Recorder in place of Frederick Smyth) was counsel, that the women of the city were impressed with the fact that 'if they would be free, themselves must strike the blow.'

"As the Fall campaign drew near and it became a question of whether the corrupt incumbents should be allowed to remain in office or whether the better element of citizens would be able to oust them from the firm foundation on which Tammany had planted them, the women were aroused as never before to the situation. They gave the matter serious thought. They grew—dare I say it?—a little dissatisfied with the men, on whom the responsibility for the existent state of affairs certainly rested, as the women had never had any voice in the matter. It was a subject of congratulation that the better class of men seemed to evince a desire to at least try to break the thralldom of Tammany; and the New-York woman, with the breath of the home in her voice, with the love of the flag in her heart, came forward to help stir up and urge on the impetus for reform until it should make for political righteousness.

"Their several organizations—while animated by a single purpose—the running of the Tammany tiger to earth—naturally proceeded through different methods and affiliations. The Woman's Municipal League was an auxiliary of the Committee of Seventy, receiving its impetus and financial encouragement from that source. As the committee was largely composed of club men without regard to former political relations, so the Woman's Municipal League comprised the fashionable element of progressive womanhood. These were our political 'four hundred.' The women of the league did a good work in securing registration among a class of men who are ever too lax in a patriotic appreciation and use of their privileges of citizenship; and by keeping them at home on election day—on which occasion it had been their custom to seek the seclusion that a Lakewood or a Tuxedo grants—gained a goodly vote for law and order.

"Effective work was done by the Woman's anti-Tammany Auxiliary of the Twenty-third Assembly District, which consisted chiefly of an excellent class of Democratic women, who, overwhelmed by the disgraceful evidence of Tammany's corruption, labored earnestly for the overthrow of the tiger. Though their work was confined principally to a single district, the results of election day demonstrated its usefulness. The enthusiasm aroused by their meetings and constant effort, expressed itself in the district's heavy vote for the reform ticket. The Woman's Good Government, and many smaller district organizations all added their quota to the general result.

"The Woman's Republican Association—surely I may be permitted a rather more elaborate mention of the work accomplished by this association, which, being already organized and equipped for action, is conceded to have done the most practical and continuous work of the campaign. It came into the fight with the benefit of organized political experience. Unlike the other leagues of women, it was not an outcome of the necessities of the hour, and still lives to further the principles for which it stands, whereas the other organizations, disbanded after Nov. 6. Our New-York City associations, the Harlem Auxiliary, the West End Auxiliary, the Business Woman's Auxiliary, and the Colored Woman's Auxiliary, are a standing and recruiting army of Republican women, ready to go into aggressive action for the right at all times.

"Immediately after the municipal reform ticket was officially announced I, as resident New-York officer of the Woman's Republican Association, under the advice of Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee called meetings of all anti-Tammany women of the several Assembly districts of the lower or southwest section of the city. These gatherings, successful from the first, grew in importance and interest, until the whole vicinity, comprising, as it does, the homes of thousands engaged in business enterprises and bread-winning labor, who could be but little advantaged by good government, but greatly hampered and distressed by corrupt and vicious administration—was thoroughly awakened to the necessities of an earnest and united action of all the elements opposed to a continuance of Tammany rule. This Congressional district—represented by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles—was overwhelmingly Democratic. Tammany had year after year sent its agents to the State Capitol and its mouthpieces to the Council Chamber in the City Hall. This whole section was revolutionized; Gen. Sickles, a Tammany sachem, met his Waterloo, and Republican and Good Government candidates were elected to the State Legislature and the City Board of Aldermen.

"It takes strong words to depict the delight of both the masses and the classes on election night, and, as majority after majority against Tammany rolled in, the excitement intensified, the hurrahs grew louder and longer, and faces of the women and of the men who loved them and the right, grew brighter and brighter. Even the Tammanyites seemed to forget their grievance for the time being in the general hilarity. We who had worked and striven so long and earnestly cried aloud in our joy, and gave all honor to the best elements of man and womanhood which had come together, and, uniting might with right, had relegated Tammany and its cohorts to an obscurity from which it is to be hoped they will never be permitted to emerge. The work of the women had been great—their share in the victory was greater."

MORE PROFESSORS FOR M'MAHON HALL

Priests from Sioux Falls and Boston Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Bishop Keane, Rector of the Catholic University, is rapidly completing the Faculty of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy, which is to be opened next Fall. In addition to the selections which already have been mentioned in The New-York Times, he has concluded negotiations for the transfer of two young priests who are to become professors in the new school of the university. As has been said in The Times, Bishop Keane's policy in selecting the professors of the new schools is to take them as far as possible from the ranks of the alumni of the university. The two priests who are the most recent selections are the Rev. Charles F. Aiken of Boston and the Rev. William L. J. Kirby of Sioux Falls, S. D. These priests are comparatively young men, being thirty-five and twenty-nine years of age, respectively. They were students at the university. Father Kirby, although his term at the university expired last Spring, wished to return for a post-graduate course this year, but Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, Iowa, to whose diocese he was attached, desired to have him as a professor at his own Seminary of St. Joseph, recently established in Dubuque, and declined to consent to his return.

Bishop Keane has been successful in obtaining the consent of Archbishop Hennessy to Father Kirby's transfer as a professor, and has also obtained the consent of Archbishop Williams of Boston to the transfer of Father Aiken. These priests probably will be sent abroad for the Spring and Summer to complete their studies in the religious colleges of Italy, France, and Germany. On their return Father Aiken, it is understood, will take the chair of Christian Apologetics formerly occupied by Prof. Pohle, who resigned last Spring to go to Munster, Germany. Father Kirby will take the chair of Social Sciences, and probably will succeed Prof. Pohle as organist at the university.

The Faculty for McMahon Hall as it now stands is as follows: Prof. Edward A. Pace, D. D., Ph. D., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Psychology; Prof. William C. Robinson of Yale, Professor of Law; Prof. Griffin, Professor of Chemistry; Prof. Edward Green of the University of California, Professor of Botany; the Rev. W. L. J. Kirby, Professor of Social Sciences; the Rev. C. F. Aiken, Professor of Christian Apologetics.

Sailors Are Not Improvident.

From The London Daily News.

Sailors are not quite so improvident as tradition represents them. They do not squander all their money at any port their ships may happen to touch at. From a return just issued by order of the House of Commons, it seems that within the past seventeen years over £2,500,000 out of wages earned by seamen have been transmitted either through the Post Office, local Marine Boards, or Board of Trade offices, to relatives at home. Of that sum, £195,630 was sent between the 1st of April, 1893, and the end of March, 1894. The total amount paid in the United Kingdom on money orders sent by sailors in thirty-eight years was just £12,608,690, and over £355,000 was paid in the twelve months ending March 31, 1894. The seamen's investments in savings banks amount to something very near £85,000 a year.

Amused at the Weather.

The Seine, like the Thames, has been frozen over in parts. At Saint Cloud the Octroi men on duty at the Town Dues barrier have been amusing themselves by building an enormous snowhouse on the ice, midway across the stream. Upon it they have placed a board, with the following inscription: "Villa to be sold. Possession can be had next July."

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WOMEN'S FACES—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

Mrs. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of *Mohawk, Lane Co., Oregon*, writes: "I was sick for over three years with blind dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back and head, and at times would have such a weak tired feeling when I first got up in the morning, and at times nervous chills. The physicians differed as to what my disease was, but none of them did me any good. As soon as I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I began to get better; could sleep well nights, and that bad, nervous feeling and the pain in my back soon left me. I can walk several miles without getting tired. I took in all three bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Discovery.'"

UNITING THE METHODISTS

Importance of a Dinner at Which Bishop Galloway Was Guest.

NORTH'S OVERTURES TO THE SOUTH

The Social Union a Factor in Forming Closer Ties Between the Two Bodies—The Speeches and Guests.

Bishop C. B. Galloway of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who on Saturday last returned from a trip around the world, was last night the guest at a complimentary banquet at the Savoy Hotel, given by the Methodist Social Union of New-York City.

The gathering, while not large in point of numbers, was thoroughly representative of the Methodist Church of the North, and as such extended a most cordial welcome to the distinguished clergyman from the South. It was regarded by prominent Methodists as having greater significance than any similar assemblage since the war. At that time the Methodist Church of the South and the members of the same faith in the North became almost disrupted over the slavery question, and from that day to this the union of the Methodists of the South and the Methodists of the North has never been as close as before.

The little dinner to Bishop Galloway, it is hoped, will be productive of closer fraternal relations between the two bodies.

The officers of the Methodist Social Union of this city are R. B. Kelly, President; E. M. F. Miller, Secretary, and S. C. Williams, Treasurer. Hanford Crawford is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Kelly presided at the dinner, and on his right sat the guest of the evening, Bishop Galloway. Among others present were Bishop Andrews of New-York and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. R. B. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hanford Crawford, ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut and Mrs. Lounsbury, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Slayback, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate and Mrs. Buckley, Bradford Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. De Haven, John A. Sleicher.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olney, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leaycraft, J. S. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Punderford, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brummell, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. Hanower, the Rev Dr. S. F. Jones, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Ketcham of Yonkers and Mrs. Ketcham, the Rev. Dr. Longacre of Yonkers and Mrs. Longacre, the Rev. Dr. T. E. Price of Sing Sing, the Rev. Dr. E. J. Haynes, Peter A. Welch, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North and Mrs. North, Hiram Merritt, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Miller.

The banquet was held in one of the private dining rooms of the Savoy Hotel, and the company numbered about eighty-five. The only decoration consisted of an enormous American flag stretched behind the speakers' table.

President Kelly made the opening speech of the evening, one of welcome to Bishop Galloway. Mr. Kelly referred to the pleasure it afforded the Methodists of New-York to welcome so distinguished a member of the Methodist Church South as Bishop Galloway, and expressed the hope that his visit might lead to closer relations between the Methodists of the South and the Methodists of the North.

Bishop Galloway responded in an eloquent speech, in which, after returning thanks to his New-York brethren for the cordial manner in which they had received him, he sketched in an interesting manner his year's travels around the world, and made an earnest plea for closer union and a greater fraternal spirit between the Methodist Church of the North and the Methodist Church of the South.

This was taken as a text by all the other speakers, who devoted their addresses to arguments in favor of the same desirable state of affairs. Those who spoke were Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, and T. D. Slayback.

IN HONOR OF MME. BAKHMETIEFF

Luncheon Given by Miss Edes of Washington—Other Social Events.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Miss Edes gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mme. Bakhmetieff. The other ladies of the company were Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Henley-Smith, Mrs. Hoy, Mrs. Storer, Mme. Zeballos, Mrs. Brice, Miss Patten, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Henry May, and Marquise Lansea. The table was tastefully ornamented with ferns and roses.

Mrs. Juan Sinclair Attwell, wife of Lieut. Attwell of the Argentine Legation, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Zeballos, sister of the Argentine Minister. The receiving party consisted of the Misses Drain, Miss May Barbour, and Miss Howell. The house was decorated with tulips. Among those present were Mrs. Hitt, Baron and Baroness Fava, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yang, Justice Brewer, Minister and Mme. Zeballos, Minister and Mme. Guzman, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, and Mrs. Zane.

Miss Voorhees, daughter of Senator Voorhees, entertained Mrs. Daniel Manning at luncheon to-day. Among those present were Mme. Guzman, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Leiter.

The Washington Assembly, of which Judge John Davis is President, gave a big ball to-night at the Arlington. Mrs. Sheridan received the guests. The floral decorations were the most elaborate of the season.

A Suggestion to Furriers.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A male milliner writes: "The steady continuance of the cold weather ought by this time to have introduced some new fashions in dress, and here is a suggestion for men, if they will only take it. But they won't take it, for in nothing are men so conservative as in the fashion of their clothes. The suggestion is that they should take a hint from their wives, and wear fur capes. The only thing against the suggestion is that everything is in favor of it. Doctors will be unanimous about the advantage to the lungs and the bronchial tubes. A fur coat is a nuisance. If it is a costly one, it is a responsibility. If it is a cheap one, it is generally so heavy it can scarcely be carried. But a cape can be worn of any kind of fur, Russian sable, or English rabbit skin; it gives warmth where warmth is wanted; it can be put on and laid aside at pleasure, and it is very becoming. We may be quite sure women would not use it if it were not, and we have only to look to coachmen and police to see the effect. If some enterprising furrier would make up a few at once and put them in his window at different prices, a few sensible men might buy, and all the others would follow suit."

The Little Auk in Britain.

From The London Daily News.

If the severe frost should continue much longer, Macgillivray's description of the little auk as a bird "of rare occurrence in Great Britain" will have to be amended. Mr. James Murray of Deptford writes: "When on a barge off Greenwich College, I picked up a fine specimen of the little auk which had evidently been driven up the river by the severity of the weather. It must have been driven against the ropes and dropped dead on the deck. It was quite warm when found."

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

A Matter of Unusual Interest.

An

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Chief Among Them the Seldom Seen "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

MISS REHAN AS THE EARLIER VIOLA

An Exquisitely Beautiful Production at Daly's Theatre of a Play by Shakespeare Not Often Acted.

The revival of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," that comedy of Shakespeare's early years—the poet could not have been older than twenty-eight when it was written—which has always so greatly interested students because of the many ideas it contains that were developed in later plays, drew to Daly's Theatre last evening a large and appreciative audience, including many persons of note in the social life of New-York. The production, which was distinguished by the ingenious fancy, the excellent taste, the fine feeling for harmonies in color, and the poetical sentiment always found in Shakespeare revivals at our foremost theatre, was received with delight. The pleasure of the spectators was manifested in abundant applause. After the third act Mr. Daly and Miss Rehan were twice summoned to the front, and the demonstration was not silenced until Mr. Lewis, as Launce, accompanied by his faithful Crab, led forth Miss Maxine Elliott, the beautiful Sylvia of the play.

Every scenic picture in "The Two Gentlemen" is beautiful and appropriate. The garden of Julia, upon which, for theatric purposes, the house of Antonio, father of Proteus, abuts; the Court of the Duke of Milan's palace, with an ornamental lake at the back; and the woodland retreat of the outlaws are splendid views, in which the full depth of the spacious stage is used. The other scenes, exterior and interior, are well-painted drops. The costumes, skillfully designed by Graham Robertson, are of rich materials, and the incidental music, arranged by Henry Widmer, is sweetly tuneful, and well rendered by both the instrumental band and the singers. It could not be expected that the wonderfully fine musical effects of "Twelfth Night" could be equaled again so soon. Schubert's lovely setting of "Who Is Sylvia" was used in that revival, as Mr. Daly then had no idea of producing the earlier play. In the serenade last night, Leveridge's pretty setting of the famous song was used, and it was rendered by minstrels who floated on the moonlit lake in pleasure boats. The other vocal music comprised four of Sir Henry Bishop's Shakespeare songs, mellifluous, simple, and appropriately old-fashioned, while the instrumental music, sparingly used, was Mr. Widmer's own and excellent.

The text of the comedy had been rearranged in four acts and twelve scenes, and this involved some reduction of the words, and, what was more to be deplored, an undeniable lack of dramatic sequence in the first half of the play. Julia tore to bits the message of Proteus—her first love letter—and then, woman like, picked up the pieces and kissed them; Proteus was ordered by his amusingly stern parent to proceed to the Court of that mysterious Emperor—who was only a Duke—and then it appeared that the love of him and Julia had long been a matter of joy between them, and she knew, instinctively, that he was sent away, and they parted in sorrow. This confusion was matched in the eccentric Court of Milan, where Valentine was discomfited by Sylvia's return to him of his love verses, and surprised when Speed shrewdly guessed that they were returned as a token of her love, and yet, immediately afterward, confided to the newly-arrived Proteus that he and Sylvia were betrothed and had planned a flight by night.

Before ruthlessly condemning these liberties, however, and the abrupt sequence of some of the scenes in Act III. of the new arrangement of "The Two Gentlemen," it is well to consider that the most reverent treatment of this play on the stage never secured popular success for it, or even a cordial admission of artistic merit. Macready's production of the comedy was mildly ridiculed. "The Two Gentlemen," as a play, is not a work to be treated with profound respect after three centuries of neglect. Its characters are pale, and most of them lack logic and both intellectual and emotional perspective. They are like beautiful figures in outline. Julia has in her hints of Viola, Portia, Rosalind, and Imogen, but all undeveloped; she is sweet, playful, gentle in her affliction, and occasionally merry. Porteus is the type of fickleness; his character is developed to an appreciable climax, and then left to flounder. There is no reason in the forgiveness bestowed upon him, and, if we took the play seriously, we should despise Valentine for the offer of sacrifice he makes.

The comedy is not taken with stern-visaged seriousness at Daly's. It is not treated as a masterwork. The charming lyrical quality of its text is well preserved. All the sentiment it contains is beautifully expressed. Its humor is made as much of as is possible on the modern stage. Lewis is, of course, a capital Launce, and his self-sufficient poodle a very Crab. Gresham as Speed and Herbert as the preposterous Thurio denote the salient traits of those two personages with easy grace.

Every emotion of Julia lies directly in the line of Miss Rehan's best work. The actress who has played Helena, Rosalind, and Viola acceptably could find no difficulties in this rôle. If anything, its possibilities are too limited. She was a sumptuously-beautiful figure as the fine lady, and a dainty page, and she spoke her share of the text with that sweet eloquence to which we are accustomed. Maxine Elliott was, of course, lovely as the raven-haired Sylvia, and invested the rôle with piquancy and sympathy. Miss Carlisle was a charming Lucetta. Mr. Worthing, however, is not yet at home in poetic comedy, and, though his intention was good, his skill was scarcely adequate. He played Proteus instead of Valentine and his evident nervousness made his vocal tones more throaty than usual, and caused him to blunder in the text. "The unglorious certainty of an April day" was one of his new readings, not likely to be heard again. Mr. Clarke was excellent in the Duke's one fine scene, and Mr. Craig was a capable Valentine. More than this, in this morning's consideration of many dramatic novelties, cannot be said of a notable Shakespeare revival that will be long remembered.

Duke of Milan	George Clarke
Proteus	Frank Worthing
Valentine	John Craig
Sir Thurio	Sidney Herbert
Sir Eglamour	Gerald Maxwell
Antonio	Campbell Gollan
Panthino	Charles Leclercq
Launce	James Lewis
Speed	Herbert Gresham
Host	Tyrone Power
The First Outlaw	Hobart Bosworth
Second Outlaw	Thomas Bridgland
Sylvia	Maxine Elliot
Lucetta	Sybil Carlisle
Julia	Ada Rehan

MR. CRANE IN A NEW PLAY.

"His Wife's Father" Proved to be at Least a First Night Success.

Mr. William H. Crane presented a new play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. To anybody familiar with Crane first nights—and who is not?—that is exactly the same as saying that an audience enormous in size and extremely pleasing as to personal appearance gathered there; that their applause began as soon as the curtain went up, and continued at frequent intervals to make itself heard until a minute or so after the last act was ended; that Mr. Crane was "called out" at every convenient opportunity; and that the piece in which he appeared elicited all the marks of enthusiastic aproval that the public is accustomed to bestow upon undoubted successes.

These facts it is always necessary to set down before beginning to write about anything that Mr. Crane undertakes. They do not mean much more than that he is a comedian for whom New-Yorkers have a warmly personal liking. They applaud him, whatever may be their ultimate opinion of the particular work he offers for their entertainment, and in the making up of that opinion they are disposed to count every merit of his play at least twice and to pay no attention to its faults.

Exactly these principles of criticism were illustrated for something over three hours last evening, but it is hardly possible to accept such a judgment as final. "His Wife's Father" is not, in sober reality, a particularly impressive little comedy. Not that it is by any means a bad one. Mr. Crane does not accept bad plays, or dull ones, and his record is clear from anything like an absolute failure. In the present instance Miss Martha Morton has taken an idea—and perhaps something more from the prolific German dramatist l'Arronge and with no little skill has transferred its action to Harlem, transformed its characters into extremely probable New-Yorkers, and translated its humor into the forms of speech with which we are all familiar. The first two acts are devoted almost wholly to introductions and preparations for the two that follow. Several things happen during their progress, but while the development of character, so far at least, as concerns the principal rôle, is steady and intelligible, there is a general sense of triviality, of the dealy commonplace, about it all, and though the spectator's attention does not either weary or waver, he cannot avoid the impression that the life pictured before him, while veracious enough, is not of very strenuous interest.

The third act is something of an improvement on its predecessor, for in it the movement is almost fast enough to catch up with anticipation, while the fourth is decidedly lively until five numbers or so before the conclusion. Even then, however, only the inevitable and the expected take place. At no time are there any surprises, and nothing of what it is customary to call ingenuity is displayed. It is all probable and much is strikingly true to life, but as has been noticed more than once in the past, not all that is true has dramatic value.

The rôle of Buchanan Billings is one that gives Mr. Crane much to do, and he does it with all his accustomed skill. Billings is a retired wholesale grocer. He has an only daughter, whose marriage takes place just after the play opens, and to her husband he has transferred his entire business, giving up all control over its conduct. Having been thus generous he proceeds to make life miserable for the young couple. He interferes with their wedding journey, insists that they shall live with him, manages every detail of their household, and attempts to dictate his son-in-law's business policy. The young husband rages, and the young wife is driven distracted by her conflicting affections. Finally, the son-in-law takes matters into his own hands, hires a house of his own, and when the curtain falls on the third act, the over-affectionate Billings sits on a mineral water box, and gazes disconsolately at a picture of himself, the only piece of furniture left in the room.

Things go no better in the new home. The father still meddles, and the consequent quarrels are almost fierce. Finally, the young husband rushes off to Europe, his wife goes home to droop and pine, and Billings at last sees the error of his ways. He courts a comely widow, the son-in-law comes home, and everything ends in the most charming manner.

In this manifestly congenial part Mr. Crane was constantly amusing. He played it with appreciation of all its possibilities, forced none of its peculiarities into the grotesque, and was always alive and possible. He did no work even nearly great, or even nearly as moving as he has done in other plays, but he was a likeable old fellow for all that, and his final reformation was a cause of distinct pleasure to every member of the audience.

There is another character in "His Wife's Father" that deserves mention, that of an elderly brother-in-law, to whom the constant favors of the genial Billings are a cause of intense mental restiveness. Mr. George F. De Vere was effective in this rôle, which is, perhaps, the most nearly original of any in the play. As the young wife, Miss O'Neill looked like a flower, and acted with grace and vivacity. A comic servant, the handsome young husband, and an old maid aunt were most prominent among the other personages, and each of these rôles was in sufficiently competent hands.

Buchanan Billings	William H. Crane
Frank Hamilton	Orrin Johnson
Maynard Langdon	George F De Vere
Ferdinand Langdon	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Matthew	Percy Brooke
Nell Billings	Miss Anne O'Neill
Aunt Eliza	Miss Kate Denin Wilson
Mrs. Canary	Miss Ffolliott Paget
Kitty Canary	Miss Mary Sanders
Adelaide Langdon	Miss Maud Carlisle
Celia Langdon	Miss Louise Brooke
Mr. Rawlins	D. J. Fingleton
Mr. Vanderpoel	B. Douglas Ryer
Rev. Dr. Andrews	Frank Calburt
Maid	Miss Ida Burrows

CISSY FITZGERALD AGAIN.

A New Three-Act English Farce in Which She Acts and Dances.

"The Foundling," the new three-act farce-comedy by W. Lestocq and E. M. Robson, which was given for the first time in New-York at Hoyt's Theatre last night, has almost as many hearty laughs in it as there are lines in the play. It is, indeed, a clever farce, with strong comic situations, plenty of action, well-delineated characters, and bright dialogue. The climaxes at the end of the first and second acts are well led up to and effective when reached, and interest is sustained until the end.

E. M. Holland, as a henpecked husband, has many opportunities for the display of his droll humor. S. Miller Kent, the foundling, in search of a mother, who finds two parents, but no father, wound the other characters into no end of complications, from which they escaped only a moment before the final curtain. Miss Maggie Holloway gave a capital representation of an old maid, and Helen Tracy, as Mrs. Cotton, was capable in the part of the strong-minded wife. Cissy Fitzgerald, besides dancing gracefully, displayed great animation and chic in the part of Maybud. The only discordant feature of an almost perfect performance was the impossible wig worn by Sir Pennell in the last act. Not even the strong man, who can juggle 2,000-pound balls, whom he is supposed by Timothy to be, would have such a mop of hair. A song by Jane Stetson could be dispensed with.

Major	E. M. Holland
Dick Pennell	S. Miller Kent
Timothy Hucklebridge	Joseph Humphreys
Sir Nicholas Pennell	Kenneth Lee
Jack Stanton	Edward Emery
Alice Meynall	Margaret Craven
Sophie Cotton	Georgia Busby
Mrs. Cotton	Helen Tracy
Miss Ussher	Maggie Holloway
Tottie	Jane Stetson
The Tricky Little Maybud	Cissy Fitzgerald

"The Foundling" was preceded by A. E. Lancaster's "Lethe," in which Annie Russell was seen to advantage. Mrs. Vanvary was played by Madeline Bouton, and Edgar Atheling by C. J. Richman.

A NEW PLAY BY CHARLES T. DAZEY

"The War of Wealth" Produced Before a Philadelphia Audience.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—Charles T. Dazey's new play, "The War of Wealth," produced by Manager Jacob Litt at the Chestnut Street Opera House tonight, is a success. An enthusiastic audience, which filled the theatre, stamped the production with approval. In a scenic way, it far surpasses any previous production of an American drama of its kind. There are 200 people on the stage.

The author was called upon for a speech, and so also was Manager Litt, but the latter declined to appear. Many New-York managers were present.

It is said to have been the aim of Mr. Dazey in writing "The War of Wealth" to present an interesting combination and intermingling of types of character. These characters he has introduced in scenes and incidents that are exciting. If there be a moral told in "The War of Wealth," it is possibly to the effect that uprightness, loyalty, and integrity will win, whether it be in the social or business world, over undue greed, treachery, dishonesty, and maliciousness.

He presents a story of the love of a young American named Philip Norton for a banker's daughter named Edith Warfield. He shows how Norton, to save his sweetheart's father from financial ruin, gets together in a jiffy his own private and decidedly ample fortune and hurries it to the bank in which the father of Edith Warfield is interested, just at a time when there is a clamoring mob without, surging and crushing toward the teller's window to withdraw their deposits. He presents an example of a businesslike American widow, who, to protect the good name and fortunes of her friends, not only risks her own fortune, but accepts the abhorred protestations of love from a scheming young financier, that she may be better able to inform her friends of the bold plots that have been laid against them, and to further the interests and success of a blundering but excellent young man named Flavius Remsen, whom she does love in real earnest.

Mr. Dazey touches on a certain condition of labor, but in the main he has to present an interesting topic of a war of wealth pitted against wealth, brains against brains, experience against the same, and influence arrayed against power.

The cast follows:

Robert Warfield	Frederic de Belleville
Philip Norton	Edgar L. Davenport
Schuyler Overton	Walden Ramsay
Sanford Farley	A. S. Lipman
Benjamin Borthrup	Henry M. Pitt
Flavius Remsen	Sidney Drew
John Bradley	Joseph Wheelock
Oliver Dodd	Clarence Edmunds
O'Keefe	H. W. Montgomery
Steve Bunker	John T. Burke
Markley	Royal Phelps
Mrs. Warfield	Mary Shaw
Edith Warfield	Maud Monroe
Mrs. Dudley	Ruth Carpenter
Mrs. Burton	Mrs. Laughlin
Bessie	Louise Galloway

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Felix Morris and his company appeared at Col. Sinn's Park Theatre last night in a double bill, comprising "A Game of Cards" ("Une Partie Piquet") and "Behind the Scenes," a new version in three acts of "Le Père de la Débutante," generally known as "The First Night." Mr. Morris's portrayal of Achille Dufard is new in this neighborhood.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

John Drew began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre last night, as Lord Clivebrook in "The Bauble Shop," by Henry Arthur Jones. The play was beautifully set, and the performance was all spirited and interesting. Mr. Drew plays Clivebrook with sympathy, force, and the ease of a man of the world. Miss Adams is charming as the toymaker's daughter.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Koster & Bial's.—The promenade concert introduced at Koster & Bial's last night proved a very acceptable innovation to the patrons of that house. On the stage Cissie Loftus gave some new imitations, including one of Tony Pastor; the tittle Rossow Brothers appeared in their new boxing act, M. Stainville gave some new character impersonations, and Cinquevalli, Hurley and Wilton, and the Frantz family appeared in their special acts.

—American Theatre.—Peter F. Dailey, one of the most popular of farce-comedy comedians, opened a week's season at the American last night in "A Country Sport," which has been subjected to a number of changes since it was last seen here. Many new songs and specialties have been introduced. May Irwin, who is to be starred herself next season, still fairly divides the honors of the performance with Mr. Dailey.

—Grand Opera House.—Marie Wainwright began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting Lancaster and Magnus's "Daughters of Eve," a review of which appeared in these columns earlier in the season. She will repeat the play every evening this week and for the Saturday matinée, and will appear as Camille Wednesday afternoon.

—Union Square Theatre.—Manager Keith's continuous performance of vaudeville at the Union Square Theatre never flags in interest. Among the leading features of this week's programme are Ivan Tschernoff and his troupe of trained dogs, James Thornton in his funny monologue, David Warfield, the inimic, and the Ammons-Clarise troupe from Vienna.

—Casino.—A promenade concert has been added to the attractions at the Casino, furnished by Prince Lichenstein's Hungarian orchestra, which plays an hour before the performance, at intermissions, and until midnight, after the curtain falls. Among the vaudeville artists who appeared last night were the Carpos Brothers, acrobats, and Baroness Blanche de Berzsany.

—Harlem Opera House.—The Trocadero Vaudeville Company, including Sandow, the wonderfully strong man, and other performers of rare skill and power in their chosen field, is giving the entertainment at the Harlem Opera House this week. Sandow's exhibitions of muscular power are as startling as ever.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Eugenie Petrescu, hand balancer and contortionist; and the Forrest Brothers, musical grotesques; Balazy and Duran, Parisian duetists; Susanna Shaffer, equilibrist, and the three Romas are prominent features of the continuous vaudeville performance at Proctor's this week.

—Eden Musée.—Powers, the magician; Majilton, the comic juggler; the admirably trained Hungarian orchestra, led by Danko Gabor, and the large and varied collection of wax figures combine to make an excellent entertainment at the Eden Musée.

WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN

Beginning of Mr. Damrosch's Season at the Metropolitan.

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" ONCE AGAIN

American Debut of Frau Rosa Sucher—Return of Max Alvary to the Scene of His First Success.

The ushers at the Metropolitan Opera House last night wore black instead of light-brown, dress suits. Max Hirsch did not stand at the gate and smile upon the inflowing throng. His place was taken by a man with a brown beard and a solemn eye. Mr. Ruben did not walk around the corridors and gravely salute all sorts and conditions of men. Nor did Richard Neville fill the circumambient air with wild conjectures as to what had happened. Willy Schutz was conspicuous by his absence, and no one said "Comment ca va?" Signor Don Diego di Corpo di Cristoforo Colombo di Vivo had folded his fur cap, like a street Arab, and silently stolen away. Inside the house, too, all had changed. The lights burned dimly, and before the curtain went up they all went down—nearly out. There was an air of intenseness and concentration, and many persons whispered earnestly about Gottfried von Strassbourg, Von Wolzogen, the death motive, and the tone color of violas in the middle register. Many persons stood around the brass rail at the rear of the auditorium, but not a living soul cried, "Bravo!" or "Bis!" They all held their breath till the end of each act. Then they called every one out, including Mr. Damrosch, who looked warm but happy.

It was a grand time, because la bella lingua Toscana had given way to the diphthongs and double consonants of the Vaterland. German opera had come again, and the tremendous passions and majestic utterance of the Wagnerian music drama had taken the place of the grace and elegance of Verdi, Gounod, and Massenet. It was the first night of the brief season under the direction of Walter Damrosch. "Tristan und Isolde," the splendid masterpiece of Wagner, was on the boards for the first time in four years. Max Alvary, who used to be our ideal Siegfried, had come back. Emil Fischer was realizing his fond hope that he should again sing to us in German from that stage. Rosa Sucher, said to be the greatest Isolde in Germany, was making her first acquaintance with an American audience. It was a red-letter night in the musical history of the metropolis.

Perhaps an unprejudiced observer might have been tempted to conclude that there was a grave significance in the size and enthusiasm of the audience. But we must not draw conclusions hastily. The gathering of so large and so intensely interested an assembly in the Metropolitan Opera House last night does not mean that there is a reaction after the Italian and French season. It means that New-York is a big cosmopolitan city, the hardest in the world to satisfy in the matter of performance, but the readiest in the world to welcome all noble forms of art. It means that there is plenty of room here for French, German, and Italian works; plenty of room for singers of all nationalities, so long as they combine with fine voices lovely vocal style and dramatic feeling. There is a large and constantly growing public here that demands the later works of Wagner; but that same public will insist on their being adequately presented. That public has in the past accepted and approved Max Alvary as Siegfried; it will in the future accept and approve Jean de Reszke in the same part, if he plays it here with fidelity to the spirit of Wagner. The same audience that has applauded Mme. Nordica's Elsa would applaud Frau Sucher's Valentine, were it praiseworthy. There are no deep-seated prejudices here. There is a strong and growing demand that the opera shall be treated as a lyric drama, and not as a costumed concert. Only those singers who approach their work in this spirit are now taken to the great public heart. Only those managers who adhere to such treatment of opera can look for continued support. That is the lesson of last night's outpour—a lesson plain to read.

As for "Tristan und Isolde," this is not the time to talk about that great, yet not flawless, work. It has been discussed ad infinitum. Let us rather at this time be content to enjoy it; to throb, to glow, to suffer with it; to feel the immeasurable pulses of its greatness beating in every vein; to go home emotionally wrung out, but mentally better and heartier for the wringing. For this immortal canticle of the high tragedy of love, this supreme utterance of the language of passion, is an epitome of the human heart crowded into four hours. It was Sidney Lanier who said: "Music is love in search of a word." The word was found in "Tristan."

As to last night's performance, it may be said at once that it suggests more considerations than can be dismissed at present. One had not far to seek for the reasons why the German operatic stage is beginning to impress into its service singers who, like Mme. Nordica and the de Reszkes, have long been identified with the Italian and French repertory. So much radically bad and destructive use of the human voice has not been heard in the Metropolitan Opera House in many moons. But let us not dwell upon this defect too heavily; it is almost inseparable from Wagner opera in the present state of vocal art in Germany, and wholly so from any performances in which Herr Max Alvary is an actor.

The merits of the production last night were not a few, and they were encouraging. First and foremost let us say heartily that Mr. Damrosch acquitted himself with honor. He read the work well, and his orchestra played excellently. There were no hitches in the performance that were due to the conductor. The scenery was picturesque, the stage management good, and all those effects of light, pose, and grouping which are so important in Wagner opera were well done. The faithful dramatic German spirit was present. "Tristan und Isolde" was treated as a profound lyric tragedy, and as such it was bound to be impressive in spite of vocal shortcomings.

Frau Rosa Sucher, who made her first appearance in America as Isolde, is a woman of commanding presence. She has a voice of lovely quality, lighter than most dramatic sopranos, and last night—owing to a slight cold, it was said—a trifle reedy. But the lady knows how to sing, and she is free from the worst vices of her school, forcing and the eternal portamento. She is a fine actress, her facial expression, posing and gestures being full of significance. She was not at her best in the beautiful duo of Act II., but the fault was Herr Alvary's.

This tenor is now paying the penalty of his long indulgence in bad vocal method. He could not hold his voice to the pitch for a dozen consecutive measures last night, and the quality was positively disagreeable. But Herr Alvary has learned the value of repose in acting, and, withal, he has lost none of the pictorial grace and plasticity of his earlier days. He is a remarkably bad singer and a good actor. He has not yet grown up to the artistic stature of Tristan, and he probably never will.

Fräulein Marie Brema, as Brangäne, displayed a powerful and rich voice, which she misused most of the time by singing explosively and with a ceaseless portamento. She sang the watch song, however, admirably and showed that she could sustain tones when she tried. She acted the part with earnestness and intelligence. Herr Franz Schwarz, as Kurvenal, made the audience acquainted with a hard and powerful baritone voice and an inflexible style. He acted well, and may improve on acquaintance. Herr Rudolf Oberhauser, the Melot, has a light, but serviceable baritone voice. Emil Fischer was in surprisingly good voice, and, as a result, he sang King Mark admirably, as he always did in old days. Charles Herbert Clark sang the sailor's music acceptably. Of the chorus nothing can be said at present, as it has so little to do in this drama.

There will be no performance to-morrow night, but on Thursday night "Siegfried" will be given.

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CAMILLE D'ARVILLE'S RETURN.

"Madeleine; or, The Magic Kiss" Presented at the Bijou Theatre.

Camille D'Arville's return to the city stage at the Bijou Theatre last evening seemed to be quite a homelike affair. The friendliness of the audience toward her had in it manifestly an element of personal liking apart from its admiration of the artist. It was evident from the first arrivals that a spirit of cordiality pervaded the house, as if Miss D'Arville's old friends were glad to see each other there to greet her. The lobby was banked with flowers, intended to signalize an occasion of something more than scenic and vocal pleasure, and in the boxes and throughout the body of the house the glitter and blossom of pretty headgear received fresh charm from the recognition of familiar faces and the chatter of renewed acquaintance.

Miss D'Arville brought with her "Madeleine," a comic opera, by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards. It was its first performance here, but it had the advantage of a well-toned and finished presentation. The company had tried it on the circuit and brought it here only when it had been thoroughly learned.

Probably it was never intended to furnish anything more than agreeable entertainment. It does that passably well, to the extent that it falls pleasantly on the ear without taxing the faculty of musical appreciation. There are tuneful bits in it and some skill in composition, even if it may lack the quality that makes light opera catchy.

The welcome to Miss D'Arville, however, was an unqualified success. When her score permitted the display of her gifts in singing and acting, she won applause, the heartiness of which must have made her reminiscent. Aubrey Boucicault gained also much favor for an admirable personation of Baron De Grimm, whose stage life begins at 100 years and is lessened 25 years at a time by the magic kiss of love, until he stops at twenty-five. George C. Boniface, Marie Dressler, and Maud Hollins contributed pleasingly to the entertainment, except that their stage business might better have been left on the circuit. There is a good chorus. The fates smiling, the company will remain at the Bijou three weeks.

The following was the cast:

Baron De Grimm	Aubrey Boucicault
Dr. Gourmet	George C. Boniface, Jr.
Frederi Ribeau	J. K. Murray
Frederi	H. M. Ravenscroft
Jules	Henry A. Stanley
Mary Doodle	Marie Dressler
Margot	Hilda Hollins
Vivette	Maud Hollins
Madeleine	Camille D'Arville

Joseph Haworth in a New Play.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—"Rinaldo," the new five-act tragedy, in blank verse, by Ernest Lacy, received its first presentation at the new Castle Square Theatre this evening, with Joseph Haworth in the title rôle, supported by his own company. The scene of the drama is in Florence in the time of Dante, the story that of the romantic life of a young village doctor, who goes to Florence, becomes rich and famous, abandons the orphan peasant girl to whom he was betrothed in youth, and marries a woman of rank, only to suffer the remorse of a biting conscience.

A large and notable audience was present, and both play and actors received many marked manifestations of approval. Recalls were numerous, and speeches were demanded of both author and actor, who responded.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY

Benefit for the Children's Ward of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.

A musicale for the benefit of the children's ward in the Home for Consumptives was held last night at the home of Mrs. Herman Bebr, 82 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. The following programme was rendered:

Trio—Op. 52, Moderato Assai.....Rubinstein
Mme. Berta Grosse-Thomason, Señor Rafael Diaz-Albertini, George E. Clauder.
Recitation.....Selected
Countess de Castelvecchio.
Violin—Introduction and Rondo Capriccio.....Saint-Saëns
Señor Rafael Diaz-Albertini.
Tenor—"Lohengrin's Erzählung"..Wagner
Herr Carl Naeser.
Piano—Scherzo C Minor.....Chopin
Miss Julie Geyer.
Violoncello—(a) Romanze.....Hollmann
(b) Capriccio.....Goltermann
George E. Clauder.
Recitation.....Selected
Countess de Castelvecchio.
Soprano—"Dost Thou Know That Sweet Land?" ("Mignon").....A. Thomas
Miss Josephine Taylor.
Piano and 'Cello—Polonaise Brilliante..Chopin
Mme. Berta Grosse-Thomason and George E. Clauder.
Violin—(a) Nocturne.....Chopin-Sarasate
(b) Tarantelle.....Wieniawski
Señor Diaz-Albertini.

After the musical part of the entertainment there was dancing.

Among those present were Mrs. Hewitt, E. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Miss Thallon, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Thayer, Mrs. Frederick Richardson, Mrs. Theodore Dreier, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Miss Schieren, Miss Dreier, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Frank, Miss Peabody, Miss Graef, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Hopkins, Mrs. Otto Heinze, Mr. and Mrs. Wyllis Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bull, Dr. and Mrs. Skene, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Mallory.

PICTURES BY JOHN LA FARGE

Nearly 250 pictures, consisting of oil paintings, water-color drawings, and black-and-white sketches, by John La Farge, are now on view at the gallery of Durand-Ruel, 389 Fifth Avenue.

While any showing of work by Mr. La Farge is an event of importance, the present collection possesses a peculiar and additional interest. The Directors of the National Society of the Fine Arts of France have invited this artist to hold at the New Salon, in the Champs de Mars, this Spring, a special exhibition of his work. This exceptional honor has never been bestowed upon an American before, and is a gratifying tribute to a man whose honesty of purpose, whose artistic ability and intellectual qualifications, have placed him among the foremost men in his profession. It is to be regretted that the French public cannot be shown some of the more important cartoons and church windows in stained glass, that so ably represent Mr. La Farge's art, and where his talents have greater scope: his superb composition, for example, in the Church of the Ascension, with its rich color scheme and its admirable grouping, is a work of the very highest order and one of the most important decorations by any modern man.

Born in 1835, in New-York, Mr. La Farge was a student under William M. Hunt of Boston. He is a National Academician, a member of the Society of American Artists and of the Water-Color Society. He says in the catalogue of the present collection: "The paintings and drawings are mostly records of travel. Some of them are from Japan, a large part are from the islands of the South Seas, Samoa, Tahiti, Fiji. There it was my good fortune to spend a year of recreation and idleness, and to return to the art of painting, for many years less practiced by me because of my being engaged at home in the decorative work of glass. According to my interest at the moment, I made these drawings and paintings with more or less attention to some special point: either tone or local color, or drawing of form or of motion.

"It would please me if my studies were looked at as they were by my good friends called savages. Very much as cultivated painters might, they looked at my pictures in the way best suited to help the illusion—sometimes from near, sometimes from very far, in strong light or in shadow; in whatever way they thought the special case required."

This present work is exceptionally interesting, not only in its pictorial representation of an unfamiliar country, but in showing the wonderful feeling of the artist for color. We are taken, as it were, into the intimate confidences of the man by these sketches. We seem to sit beside him and to enter into his thoughts. After all, the rapid notes, the quick jottings in front of nature, contain frequently elements of truth and feelings of movement and of color as are rarely adhered to in the elaboration of studio work, for in the difficulties of completion much of the freshness is lost.

Here are many impressions of nature, caught quickly, in lands where beautiful color abounds; evanescent effects of cloud form, golden or roseate under the late afternoon sun; the pale, delicate opalescence of early morning; the ever-changing sea, from the most intense, profound blue, to cool, soft grays; the mysterious, vague, vaporous effect of fog, and the dazzling scintillating brilliancy of tropical sunshine. Mr. La Farge has painted these, and his frank, honest results attest their truth. Wonderful vegetation, interesting geological formation of land, rivers, sea, and mountains; natives of magnificent physique, almost nude, displaying powerful forms of a peculiar, attractive color—he has portrayed all these with artistic feeling and with skill.

It is easy to see with what enthusiasm and interest these subjects have inspired the painter; there is a contagion about it that is transmitted to the spectator. Take the dreamy little "Sunrise," (160,) a slight, delicate note, or "The Island of Moorea," (154,) equally dainty in color, and yet just, apparently, to a degree. The man has felt, and felt keenly, the beautiful qualities of the effect of light. So, too, in an early morning, (159,) with its clouds and distance, the subject has been most sympathetic.

An effort to depict the effect of a rainbow over a mountain in "Hitiaa" (179) is wonderfully successful, while in a little group of natives in "Himene at Fara" (180) the simplicity and directness of the sketch are deliciously naïve.

Several of the water colors show a curious pastime of the female native—the sliding of women dawn a waterfall. Certainly this amusement has the merit of novelty, besides furnishing the painter with new and quite unusual poses for his model, the flesh in the open air, against the swift-rushing water, in scenes like this, must make a really fascinating combination. There is a group of figures with background of highly-colored landscape and flowers, "Presentation of Gifts of Food on Manono Island," (98.) Of this Mr. La Farge says in the catalogue: "This is not a scene from an opera, nor a study for a classical fresco, like those of Mr. Puvis de Chavannes. It is what we saw in the Island of Manono, and it was still more like a scene from an opera and much more classical." The brilliancy of color, the variegated tones, and the intensity of the light that this picture suggests must appeal with overwhelming force to the artistic eye.

There are figures at the curious native dance, one, indeed, where the performer executes it sitting; there are men in canoes and bathing in the lovely-toned sea; processions of men and women, and strange religious ceremonies, by these islanders of the South Sea, and in one notable instance Mr. La Farge prevailed upon a member of his boat's crew to sit for a large oil portrat, the painting of which was attended with many difficulties, owing to an inherent dislike on the part of the model to remain quiet for any extended length of time. Curious effects of torchlight on the natives while fishing under midnight skies, the glare of the flaming wood, casting weird shadows and illuminating the figures in a manner startling and uncanny—these difficult problems has the artist overcome, showing extraordinary powers of memory in addition to his technical skill.

From Japan Mr. La Farge has brought back many interesting souvenirs of figures and of landscape. Several black-and-white drawings are extremely characteristic of the people, and are drawn or suggested with rare fidelity. A painting of "Peasants with Bull Cart" (40) is full of sunlight, picturesque in arrangement, and wonderfully full of color. While in "The Tryst" the treatment of the dainty Japanese woman, her costume and surroundings, shows the possibilites of the decorative qualities of the place and the touch of a master. This picture is full of grace, of air, of delicacy, of color, and of the charm of the picturesque.

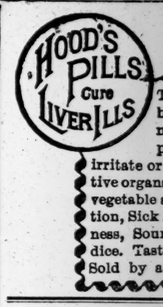
There are a dozen or more bits of flower painting, showing possibilities in water color that few men achieve. Brilliancy of color and purity of tone, quite Mr. La Farge's own, characterize these roses, lilies, and hollyhocks. In short, in all the work the interest never flags, for the painter has invested each study with his strong personality, that makes itself felt.

No more important exhibition has been held during the season than this, and it will, without doubt, attract a large number of visitors. It will remain open until March 5.

A Bather's Excessive Punishment.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A visitor from London was fined £1 and costs for bathing at a seaside resort without a machine a day or two ago. The penalty seems excessive. Most people will think that bathing in the open in the present weather would have carried its own punishment.



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CRESCENT CITY IN CARNIVAL

GORGEOUS PAGEANTS OF REX AND THE KREWE OF PROTEUS.

Myths of Scandinavia in "Asgard and the Gods"—Nineteen Floats in the Parade—French Opera House Ball.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The carnival began to-day with the arrival of Rex, his reception by the military and civic authorities of city and State, and the review of the household troops by the King of the Carnival. Every night of last week was devoted to brilliant social functions, the balls of the Krewe of Momus, the Atlanteans, and the Elves of Oberon, all masked balls, with tableaus and novel scenic effects, upon a scale of splendor dazzling even to the satiated fashionable circles of New-Orleans.

To-night occurred the first pageant of the carnival—that of the Krewe of Proteus. The gorgeous floats represented the myths of Scandinavia, "Asgard and the Gods." The subject was based upon recent translations of the eddas of Saemund and Sturleson, the early Norse collectors of the myths and fables of Northern Europe.

The first car of the pageant bore Proteus, throned in the robes of an ice king, upon a mound of precious stones. Saga, goddess of history, was shown in the second car in a crystal cave, preserving and inscribing in Runic characters the myths of the creation of the world, and the deeds of the gods and giants, its first inhabitants. Thor's destruction of the giant who threatened Asgard is the subject of

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The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—American Water Color Society's Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—A Country Sport.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Mailton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Daughters of Eve.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Trocadero Vaudevilles.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:10—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Goldfische.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	5	29	3:30 P. M.	25	42
6 A. M.	4	29	6 P. M.	23	41
9 A. M.	7	29	9 P. M.	22	40
12 M.	15	36	12 P. M.	23	36

Average temperature yesterday.....35¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....15½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TWO REFORM MEASURES.

There is to be a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow to demand the prompt passage of the bill substituting a new system of police magistrates for our present scandalous body of Police Justices. This is one of the reform measures of the Committee of Seventy that have been "hung up" at Albany for some weeks, and there is scarcely a pretense that there is any object in hanging it up except to coerce Mayor Strong into submission to the demand for "spoils" in the bestowal of offices with which it has no relation.

There is no prospect that the effect aimed at will be produced. The Mayor has shown no exceptional interest in the Police Magistrate bill, and it will have little effect upon him, if passed, except to enable him to cleanse the police courts by the appointment of fit men for the bench. Nobody seems to doubt that he would appoint fit men, and nobody denies that most of those now on the bench are conspicuously unfit. Most of the present Justices are Tammany men, and of the fifteen only three are Republicans. It certainly can not be claimed that the Republican Party will be damaged by the change, however non-partisan the Mayor's appointments might be, and for the public the less partisan the better.

This measure has nothing to do with any party controversy, and it is not in the personal interest of the Mayor in any way. It is a reform measure, pure and simple, the need of which everybody admits, and the passage of which all decent citizens desire. It is monstrous to say that it shall not pass because Mayor Strong refuses to violate his pledges at the dictation of Platt, or because certain politicians choose to fight him for doing his duty.

The same considerations apply to the bill reorganizing the Board of Education. There is no politics or partisanship in it, no anti-Plattism even. It is intended for the benefit of the schools of the city, and nobody questions its wisdom or its effectiveness in remedying existing evils and producing the desired improvement.

To "hold up" obstruct, or delay such measures as these, framed in the interest of justice and education for the mass of the people, and especially the poorer class of the people, as a means of carrying on a petty faction fight, which has its origin in partisan greed and offensive bossism, is a performance too shameful to be tolerated longer, and too disgraceful for any self-respecting legislator to consent to.

RAILROADS AND RAILMAKERS.

The Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie Company, at Braddock, were closed down last Saturday, to remain idle for some time, owing chiefly to lack of orders for steel rails. "The depression in the steel-rail business," said the dispatch which reported this discontinuance of work, "is greater than at any time during the last two years."

It is true that the railroad companies desire to make no expenditures which can be avoided, but many of them need rails, and we are confident that some of them would buy considerable quantities of rails if the price, which is fixed by a combination, were not much higher, in proportion, than the prices of other similar products. Here is a table showing the decline in the prices of Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, steel beams, and steel rails since 1890:

	Average Price in 1890.	Present Price.	Amount of Reduction.	Per Cent. of Reduction.
Bessemer pig iron	$18.85	$10.00	$8.85	47
Steel billets	30.32	15.00	15.32	50½
Steel beams	69.44	26.88	42.56	61
Steel rails	31.75	22.00	9.75	30½

No combination controls the price of Bessemer pig iron, the railmakers' raw material, and the price has declined in proportion to the falling cost of iron ore and other raw materials used in making such pig iron. The decline of the price of beams is due partly to the reduced cost of raw materials and partly to the dissolution of the combination of beam makers. It costs but very little more to make billets out of Bessemer pig than to make rails out of the same material, but there is no combination of billet makers, and the price has gone down with the cost of the raw material. The reduction of 47 per cent. in the case of Bessemer pig iron and of 50½ per cent. in the case of steel billets indicates what the price of rails would be if it were not controlled by combination agreement. The reduction of the price of rails has been only 30½ per cent. A reduction of 45 per cent. since 1890 would have brought the price of rails down to about $17.50.

If rails were selling now at $17.50 or $18, (which would leave a margin of from $2.50 to $3 between the price of rails and the price of billets,) the railroad companies, poor as they are, would, we think, be in the market for the supplies which are required for the maintenance of their roads in proper condition.

ARE THE MORMONS STILL POLYGAMOUS?

We have read with much interest the Hon. George Q. Cannon's reply to our recent correspondence from Salt Lake City, in which it was charged that he had sold Utah to the Republicans; and with no less interest Mr. Frank J. Cannon's spirited defense of his parent. We print in full the letters in which these able gentlemen attempt to explain how Utah became a Republican Territory and prospective Republican State.

The younger Mr. Cannon declares that Democratic attacks upon "wool and lead" are responsible for the political overturn of the Territory. George Q. Cannon is less explicit, but he does assert that Gen. Clarkson's visits to the Territory had no connection with politics, and "at his last visit nothing in the shape of politics came up in our conversation." Mr. George Q. Cannon's letter proves him to be one of the most bland and ingenuous of living men. If there is any guile in him he is unaware of it. We are therefore afraid Mr. Clarkson was too deep for him. He may have talked politics and political deals during the entire interview, but under such skillful disguises that in his innocence Mr. Cannon never suspected it.

But while the letters of the Cannons, father and son, fall far short of being a satisfactory exposition of the recent political course of Utah, there is another and more startling phase of the Utah question which, interesting as their political doings may be, presses to the front with such urgency as for the time being to put them quite to one side.

A bill providing for the admission of Utah as one of the States of the Union passed the House of Representatives in December, 1893, and the Senate in July, 1894. It provides for a convention to adopt a State Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification at the November election of this year. As soon as the Territory has provided itself with a Constitution and its people have ratified the instrument, the proclamation of the President fixing the date of its admission to the Union will issue. But Congress has imposed several conditions upon the people of Utah with which they must comply. The first is this:

"That a perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; provided, that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

The Mormon people have given the people of the Eastern States to understand that in obedience to law they have forever abandoned polygamy. Without that understanding the bill for the admission of Utah would never have been enacted. Yet, at the Quarterly Conference of the Latter-Day Saints, held in Academy Hall, in Richfield, Utah, on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 17 and 18, Elder Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the original Joseph Smith, made an address which contained some extraordinary statements—statements that will cause the people of the United States at once to inquire whether the Mormon inhabitants of Utah are observing and intend to observe in good faith, the vital condition precedent to their admission into the Union. We quote from The Richfield Advocate of the 20th inst.:

"Elder Smith said he came into the world naked; that all his lands, goods, money, wives, and children had been given him by Christ; incidentally, in speaking of his wives, he said: 'The law has decreed that I should have but one wife, but neither my wives nor my families have suffered in consequence; I obey the law of God. * * * Jesus Christ was no bachelor. * * * Who can prove that Christ was not the bridegroom at the marriage in Canaan? * * * I would not deprive the Saviour of the blessing of wives. It's no use saying that Mary and Martha were only dear sisters. I should like to see some one prove that they were not His wives. * * * Therefore, to be like Jesus we must have wives. In heaven are men and women like as they are on earth. * * * No man can attain to the Godhead without a wife, and I'm not sure that he can without several.'"

We must apologize to the readers of The Times for reproducing Elder Smith's remarks. But in the same degree that they are revolting they are essential as a piece of evidence. What Elder Smith may say and do when he is laboring to secure the privileges of Statehood for the Territory of Utah is worthless as testimony. The key to his real intentions and behavior must be found in his utterances when off his guard—when he is addressing the Mormon people, as at the Richfield Conference.

Elder Smith, like his kinsman, John H. Smith, who also spoke at this conference, is a prominent Republican. John H. Smith is a very active Republican worker. Is it a part of the bargain and understanding that when the Territory becomes a State polygamy shall continue as a secret privilege? The plain meaning of Elder Joseph F. Smith's statement is that he is still living in a state of plural marriage. "The law has decreed," he says, "that I should have but one wife, but neither my wives nor my families have suffered in consequence. I obey the law of God," and he proceeds to make his abominable assertion as to what the law of God was as he understands it and takes it for his guidance.

The question of the admission of Utah is beyond Congressional control. The Executive has no discretion whatever. As we understand it, the President's proclamation must issue as soon as the Constitution has been adopted and ratified. The Constitutional Convention meets next month. As a matter of course, it will comply with the provisions of the bill of admission. It will prohibit polygamy; but will Elder Smith and the privileged cease to practice polygamy? The perpetual prohibition will be a fulfillment of the letter of the conditions imposed by Congress. A Jesuitical reservation of the right to practice polygamy, notwithstanding the prohibition, would plainly defeat the intention of Congress and would constitute an affront to the moral sense of the people of the United States. But we do not see how the people of the United States are going to help themselves. Elder Smith plainly declares that he will disregard the law of the land and follow what he blasphemously declares to be the law of God.

How large a proportion of the Latter-Day Saints will follow his example?

THE DELAWARE DEAD-LOCK.

The spectacle which the Legislature of Delaware has for a month and more been offering to the country is disgusting but moral. It is to be hoped that it may continue for some time longer, until the moral is thoroughly inculcated and understood.

A vulgar speculator named Addicks, of whom nobody but himself would ever spontaneously have thought for any place of trust or honor, considered that he would like to invest some of his winnings in a Senatorship. The man has not sensibility enough to feel that honors, when they are bought and sold, are converted into disgraces, disgraces alike to purchaser and vendor. He thought he would find congenial company in the Senate of the United States, and no doubt he would. There is perhaps nobody there who has bought a Senatorship quite so openly and impudently as Addicks has tried to buy, but there is a considerable number of persons who are well understoood to have bought and paid for their seats in cash. Some of them bought Senatorships for the honor of the thing because they could afford it. Others bought because they expected to get their money back. They desired to embark in "the Senatorial business," and paid for a seat in the Senate as they would have paid for a seat in the Stock Exchange. Some of them have succeeded in reimbursing themselves and more, notably the Senators from Havemeyer. We cannot say that Addicks would be out of his element in the Senate. The mantle of "Senatorial courtesy" covers as great blackguards as he.

Still, nobody has been so brazen about his purchase. He has put his money into the Republican organization, and now he demands his Senatorship of the organization. Every ballot that is taken requires the Republicans whom he has bought to exhibit themselves to the people of Delaware as his property. They cannot enjoy this, but they are forced to endure it, and Addicks boasts that they do not flinch. By all means let the dead-lock continue and the balloting go on. The longer it goes on the more accurately will the people of Delaware, and the people outside of Delaware, comprehend what the Addicks kind of "politics" means, to what it has already brought the Senate, and to what it is bringing the country. At least one ballot should be taken every legislative day, and Addicks's legislators should be made to face the music. By and by their fatigue may be too much for them.

THE STREETS AND THE SNOW.

Col. Waring has expressed the exact truth of the matter when he says that the streets of New-York can be cleaned and kept clean if the people are willing to pay for the cleansing.

Now, there is no doubt that the people are willing to pay for having the streets swept and the deposits of traffic and the house refuse taken away and put out of sight and smell. We must do that in the interest, not only of comfort and decency, but of health. It has never been done properly for any length of time. Mr. Coleman came nearer doing it than any other street cleaner within the memory of man, and he approximated it at a moderate cost, considering what he did for his money. But he got himself disliked by all the politicians for the methods by which he saved the money of the taxpayers. He insisted on a day's work for a day's pay, and declined to put the aged and infirm voter "on a broom" to save the pockets of those upon whom the aged and infirm voter was properly dependent. Col. Waring is pursuing the same methods and getting himself disliked in the same quarters. Moreover, he has antagonized "Labor" by refusing to lend himself to any scheme whereby a privileged class shall be created of laborers who serve the city in his department, giving such laborers more wages and exacting of them less work than private employers and contractors pay and require for the same services.

There is no doubt of his disposition and ability to keep the streets decently and healthfully clean. Whatever money is needed for this purpose he will find no difficulty in getting, now that people understand that the money will be intelligently and honestly expended. The only question is whether his work shall include the removal of snow.

Snow also can be removed within a few hours after it falls if we are willing to pay for the removal. But are we? That is a question which the taxpayers and voters must answer for themselves. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning cannot answer it for them. If anybody will take the trouble to compute the number of cubic yards that a snowfall of six inches deposits upon the streets of New-York, he will see that the prompt removal of the deposit is a very costly operation. Snow in New-York is an unmitigated nuisance. At least the nuisance is mitigated only by the pleasure that is derived from sleighing by a small minority of the population, and this is a pleasure rare and transient. There is rarely tolerable sleighing for three days at a time. Only once in the past twenty years has there been continuous good sleighing for so long as a fortnight. The chance of sleighing in our climate is so slight and precarious that no attempt is made to provide for sleighing in the traffic of the town, as is done in all the smaller cities a few miles to the north or a few miles inland. The business of the town is done on wheels. Only the pleasure-seeker ever makes use of runners. Consequently, snow is an obstruction to business and, as we say, an almost unmitigated nuisance.

That would be a good reason for clearing all the streets of snow if it did not cost so much. It is a reason for clearing all the principal business streets upon which the traffic of the town is done. These must be cleaned and kept clear in any case, and such corporations as use them under public franchises for running cars should be compelled to bear their full share of the cost of clearing them As to the residential streets, it may fairly be questioned whether, when the householders have cleared the sidewalks and opened an access for wagons, all is not done that should be required, and whether, when this is effected, the snow should not be left to lie until it melts. Doubtless there is some increase of danger from pulmonary and bronchial affections when the snow is melting, but this can not be avoided. Even if the snow is cleared from the streets, it will remain in the backyards and on the housetops. Certainly it would simplify and cheapen the work of the Street-Cleaning Commissioner if a snowfall were regarded as an "act of God" which relieved a human official from responsibility, except as to the business quarter of the city and its chief commercial thoroughfares. But there ought to be a distinct understanding of what it is that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning is expected to do, and what he is relieved from attempting to do.

THE CASE OF HOWGATE.

The history of the Howgate case has been a national scandal from the very beginning, and it promises to retain that character to the end. It must have been through the favor of the authorities in Washington that he was permitted to rob the Treasury, for it was notorious during some years immediately preceding his first arrest that the expenses of his dissolute life could not have been met by ten times the salary which he received. That was the beginning of the scandal. A few days after the "fugitive" was found in this city last September, a veteran correspondent in Washington sent to a prominent Republican journal in the West an account of his career in that city, from the introduction of which we quote the following:

"Why was Capt. Howgate not arrested before? This question is being asked by many people, and in Washington there are those with good memories who can give some reasons. Howgate, when in the zenith of his criminal career, lived like a Prince. Associated with him in his amusements were men in the highest rank of official life. Were Howgate to tell the manner in which most of his money was spent, there would be such sensations and scandals as have never before been known at the national capital. Perhaps, after the long lapse of time the defaulting signal officer may have forgotten many of his escapades or he may keep a sealed mouth in order to command that influence which he will need to enable him to escape the penalty of his many crimes, and which has hitherto stood him in such good stead."

While in custody after he had been indicted, thirteen years ago, he enjoyed so many privileges and was treated with so much tender consideration that few well-informed persons at the capital were surprised when he disappeared. An impression prevailed that he had been permitted to escape. It is now known that for some time thereafter he could have been found at a place less than one hundred miles from Washington. From that place he went to a hotel in Charleston, West Va., where he was seen by certain persons who, we understand, reported their discovery to the Washington authorities, although no use of it appears to have been made. The sum embezzled by this man was at that time estimated at $380,000, and the record of his wanderings and investments shows that he had not spent all of it. He and his paramour were in Cincinnati, in St. Louis, in New-Orleans. They were for some time in Nebraska, where Howgate invested a considerable sum in real estate. This "fugitive" traveled freely on the chief railroad lines, was repeatedly a guest at well-known hotels, and visited Washington more than once, before he became the proprietor of a little bookstore in this city, but the Government, with all its resources, couldn't find him. Our dispatches concerning the recent trial say:

"The evidence of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps, and L. W. Colby, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States, that they had talked with Howgate within recent years, and that he had not asked them to conceal his whereabouts, was helpful to Capt. Howgate."

We do not see how it can be helpful to Gen. Greely and Mr. Colby. We refer to this as showing that while the Government could not find him, his whereabouts were not unknown to persons in the Government service.

After his arrest in September last by an officer who had recently retired from the Secret Service of the Government, it was discovered that unforeseen obstacles confronted the prosecution. It was ascertained that the old indictments were worthless, owing to defects which would have been useful to the prisoner if the Government had undertaken to use those indictments against him thirteen years ago. Valuable documentary evidence had been abstracted from the official records; witnesses were unwilling to testify, and in other ways the old influence was manifested again in behalf of this man. In spite of these obstacles, however, the prosecutors made a case which they believed to be convincing. But they had to deal with a Washington jury, and Howgate has been acquitted. We read that he danced with joy when the verdict was announced. Other persons also may have danced where their antics were not exposed to public view.

The failure of this prosecution, like the whole preceding history of this case, is disgraceful. We do not mean to question the integrity or ability of the prosecutors at this trial. We presume they did their duty. But this defeat of justice is due to the attitude of the authorites toward this man and his offenses heretofore, to the attempts to protect him, and to the deplorable condition of public sentiment in Washington with respect to the punishment of persons who have defrauded the Public Treasury. Howgate has been shielded fro the beginning—when he was taking the money and spending it, with prominent persons, in dissolute living; when he escaped from nominal custody; during all the years of his absence from Washington; and by the destruction of evidence against him contained in official records. The people have learned before, in more important cases, how difficult it is to convict, with a Washington jury, persons indicted for having defrauded the Government and universally believed to be guilty. The weight of public opinion there—the opinion of a large majority of the residents—does not call for the punishment of such persons. It regards with satisfaction their escape from punishment and is inclined to look upon the prosecution of them as persecution. In this instance there has been added to this sentiment of the majority that obscure influence which was exerted in behalf of Howgate thirteen years ago and during the term of his exile.

Japan is, of course, infinitely more civilized than China, but it would be a mistake to find proof of that fact in the frequency with which, since the present war began, a Chinese defeat has been followed by the suicide of the Chinese General or Admiral in command. According to Occidental ideas, such conduct is both illogical and cowardly, but according to those of the Orient it is neither, and this is still as true in Dai Nippon as in the Flowery Kingdom. Had Japan been unfortunate in battle, it is just possible that the most advanced of her officers would not have felt obliged to kill themselves, but it is quite certain that the vast majority of their countrymen would have despised them ever afterward. To find canonized suicides, there is no necessity to go back in Japan's history even so far as the not very remote "forty-seven Ronins." Not many years ago a Shinto zealot murdered a great official for raising a temple curtain with his cane. The murderer at once committed hari-kiri, and to this day his grave is kept covered with flowers by his numerous admirers. The Tokio papers often contain accounts of the suicide of unhappy lovers, of unsuccessful business men, and of innumerable others to whom life has seemed not worth living. These acts always excite much more commendation than rebuke, the determination shown by the self-destroyer is lauded as a high form of moral courage, and glory, rather than disgrace, attaches to his memory.

Tolstoï has just completed a story, the title of which is "The Lord and the Laborer." For the rights of publication he has received many large offers, but the biggest of them all, according to a French paper, came from America. One of our publishers is said to have been generous enough to value the Russian's prose at the astounding rate of $2 per letter. As the tale contains about 35,000 letters, the total price would be $70,000. Even this offer, the largest, probably, that was ever made for such merchandise, the eccentric Tolstoï has refused, according to the Parisian authority, and is now looking about for somebody to whom to give his novel for nothing.

PICTURES WITH NO SOUL

Japanese Artists Try Their Hands at Illustrating La Fontaine.

A Parisian publisher recently had the curious idea of sending to Tokio a copy of La Fontaine's fables and commissioning a group of Japanese artists to illustrate the book. They undertook the task, and did it with intelligence and skill, but the pictures they sent back, while extremely beautiful in themselves, proved to have but the faintest of relation to the French poet's work.

This is exactly what might have been expected. With nothing that constitutes the real merit of La Fontaine's verses, his philosophy, his morality, and his conception of comedy, could the Japanese painters be in touch or sympathy. His animals they drew with vigor and accuracy, but they left out wholly the individuality, the soul, which the fabulist was able to give them. In consequence, while the pictures would do very well for a book on natural history, except as curiosities they are of no use to the French publisher. Just what the Oriental artists do admirably every day for their own authors, they could not even attempt for an alien.

The Averted Danger.

From The Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis has taken the trouble to show in detail, the imminent danger to this country which has lately been averted by President Cleveland, for the present at least. Such showings of facts will by no means prevent the malicious critics of the President from declaring the contract with the syndicate to have been the greatest piece of rascality which has cost the country God knows how much money. Allowing that the difference between the price that the syndicate paid for them in gold and the price they sold them here for in paper would really represent a loss to the Government, still the maintenance of gold payments would not have been purchased at too high a price. It was the only way to secure this maintenance, and will continue to be the only way as long as the Government cannot directly dispose of its bonds here without the purchasers having to obtain their gold from the Treasury. But the bankers, through whom an indirect distribution must take place will not do it cheaper as long as there is the slightest doubt as to the medium of redemption.

Old Residents in Beacon Street.

In a plan of Beacon Hill in 1736, carefully drawn from old documents by Alexander Miller, civil engineer, and presented to the Bostonian Society by Mr. D.M. Balfour, it is stated that the whole of that territory, then so designated, was owned by comparatively few individuals, and their possessions were reckoned by the acre.

The Rev. James Allen had 36½ acres, and Allen Street was named for him; James Bowdoin 2 acres, a portion of which is now Bowdoin Street; John Hancock, 5½ acres; after him were named Hancock Avenue and Hancock Street. Benjamin Joy (Joy Street) had 2½ acres; C. Southac, 2 acres. Southac Street is now called Phillips Street. Then here are others for whom streets were also named: John Staniford, 6 acres; Charles Chambers, 4 acres; John Leverett, 4 acres, and Mr. Bulfinch, 2 acres, besides L. Phillips, who had 9 acres; Richard Middlecott, 4 acres; S. Bannister, 8½ acres, and J. Singleton Copley, 20 acres. These estates in those days were mere pastures; they were owned by nineteen proprietors and contained in all 116 acres. The entire property was sold less than a century ago for less than $40,000. The assessors' valuation of the same territory at the present time is $16,000,000.

Mr. Oscar Wilde on Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Here is a new and characteristic Oscarism: Mr. Wilde was one day talking to Mr. Bernard Shaw, when he was heard to murmur: "Poor, dear Shaw! Nice man, Bernard! He's got no enemies; but his friends don't like him!"—London Figaro.

GEN. CARR'S FUNERAL TO-MORROW

The Remains Lying in State on the Bed Formerly Occupied by Vice President Aaron Burr.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The remains of Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr lie in state upon the bed on which Aaron Burr slept while he was Vice President of the United States. The bed was presented to Gen. Carr by S. Hilton Scribner in 1872. Mr. Scribner purchased the historic relic from Mme. Jumel, into whose family Aaron Burr married. A flag, which waved over Fort Monroe while the Monitor and the Merrimac fought, envelops the remains.

The military display at the funeral on Wednesday will be of an imposing character. The General's remains will be borne upon a caisson and will be draped with a large flag under which he fought at Yorktown. The General's favorite horse, Roan Tom, fully caparisoned with "boots and saddle," will be led immediately behind.

Numbers of condolatory telegrams have been received by the family. Ex-Gov. Cornell sent a telegram to-night expressing sympathy and signifying his intention to be present at the funeral services.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—A committee of five Senators and nine Assemblymen will attend the funeral of Gen. Carr, in Troy, on Wednesday. The Senate to-day adjourned out of respect to the memory of Gen. Carr.

APPROVE THE COURSE OF THE MAYOR

Action of Good Government Clubs Council—Bills the Members Sanction.

The Council of the Confederated Good Government Clubs of the City of New-York had a special meeting last night at its headquarters, 732 Lexington Avenue. The following resolutions, adopted by Good Government Club E of the Twelfth Assembly District, were presented:

Resolved, That the efforts of Mayor Strong to give the city a businesslike and non-partisan administration are entitled to the support of all citizens, and he should receive the sympathy and co-operation of the Good Government clubs in establishing home rule and other municipal reforms, to secure which he was elected.

Resolved, That Club E hopes and requests that representatives from the City of New-York will oppose any attempts to obstruct the passage of laws for the reform of the Police, Educational, and other departments advocated by the Committee of Seventy and the Good Government clubs.

Resolved, That this club confidently believes that Gov. Morton will aid the citizens of New-York in their efforts to obtain home rule and municipal reform.

It was voted that the resolutions of Club E be indorsed and approved by the council.

It was also voted that the council approve the action of the eleven Assemblymen who signed the letter recently made public in supporting Mayor Strong, and thank them for their action. The council adopted resolutions disapproving of the following bills:

The Bell bill providing for five salaried Commissioners to manage the Department of Education; Assembly Bill No. 170, to provide for pensioning adult blind persons in the City of New-York; Senate Bill No. 155, to amend an act relating to dressing and carving stone used in State or municipal works; the bill requiring work in the Street-Paving Department to be done by day's work and by citizens only; the Lexow Police bill.

The Council adopted resolutions approving of the following bills: Assembly Bill No. 48, prohibiting the dumping of garbage in vacant lots and the waters about the city; the Tenement-House Commission bill, for the construction of new public parks and for schoolhouses and public baths therein; the bill providing for open-air playgrounds in connection with schoolhouses in the City of New-York; the bill providing for the better inspection of pavements; the Committee of Seventy Police Justices bill; the bill providing for $5,000,000 bonds of the City of New-York to provide additional school accommodations.

METHODS OF MAKING PEOPLE HAPPY

Clergymen Offer Various Suggestions in Plymouth Church.

The Sunday school room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded last evening, when the regular monthly entertainment of the Plymouth League took place.

These entertainments are novel, and they bring together the members of the congregation and make them better acquainted with each other.

Mrs. Beecher had a little booth in which she served tea and sandwiches to her friends.

William F. Tupper, President of the league, made a first-class presiding officer. He kept the large audience in a happy frame of mind.

The league had invited a number of clergymen whose churches are in the First Ward to speak for five minutes each on the subject, "How Shall We Make Our People Happy?"

The clergymen who suggested various methods were the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. S. A. Eliot of the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, the Rev. Dr. D. A. Jordan of the Sands Street Memorial Church, the Rev. Dr. C. B. Brewster of Grace Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Agar of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. D. Adams of the Heights Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church.

Dr. Brewster referred to Mr. Beecher as the apostle of human brotherhood, and said that, besides his great eloquence, he was the helper of the joys of his congregation.

Pastor Jordan said that happiness was to be derived from leading a pure life, and that heaven was happiness.

The Rev. Mr. Agar said that, to his mind, the greatest essay on happiness was the Sermon on the Mount, the first word of which was Happy.

Mr. Stanley sang, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott delivered the benediction, after which Mrs. Beecher held an informal reception for an hour.

Instinct Betrayed Him.

A curious story is told by our Vienna correspondent. A young man, the representative of a large firm, who carried a large sum of money with him, recently spent the night at a hotel at Presburg. As usual, he remained some time smoking in bed, Suddenly the burning cigar fell to the floor. He bent over to extinguish it, when he saw a hand projected from under the bed put the cigar out. It made him very uncomfortable. He lay awhile, and then, saying aloud, "How very cold; I shall get my fur coat," he jumped out of bed, flew to the door, and cried for help. The would-be robber was caught. He confessed he knew the occupant of the room had money, which he hoped to get while he slept. He had been a fireman formerly, and could not resist the impulse to extinguish the burning cigar.—London News.

Finer Talk than Practice.

An advertisement in the English Post Office Weekly Circular says that "applications through members of Parliament and others are calculated to defeat rather than promote the object in view. This has a most pleasing and virtuous sound, but the cantankerous Mr. Labouchère declares that the rule is a dead letter, and the best way of securing an appointment is to get some member of Parliament to back up an application."

"Frost" Used in Both Its Meanings.

"Frost" is a word of terrible meaning in the theatrical world, and both in its literal and its figurative sense it spells something like Shakespeare. The slippery streets and biting cold of the past weeks have been playing havoc with the box offices, and since the Serpentine has been thrown open to skaters the pits and galleries of some theatres have become mere additions to the open spaces of London.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CHINA EAGER FOR PEACE

Li-Hung-Chang Pleased by His Audience with the Emperor.

GRAND COUNCIL LEADERS HOPEFUL

Chinese Troops Make Another Strong Attack on Hai-Cheng and Are Unsuccessful, As Is Their Habit.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that Li-Hung-Chang has had a highly satisfactory audience with the Emperor.

A dispatch from The Times from Pekin says that the Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary in China, has had interviews with several members of the Grand Council, and reports that they are all strongly desirous of peace and hopeful of the success of the mission of Li-Hung-Chang. The Government, he says, has arrived at no decision in regard to organizing the army, and, owing to obstructions placed in his way by Chinese officials, Col. Von Hanneken has withdrawn from the undertaking.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio, under the date of Feb. 22, says that on Feb. 21 the Chinese made another attack upon Hai Cheng from Tong-Washan, with four guns; from Lao-Yang, with six guns, and from Natsun, with ten guns. The attack was unsuccessful, the Chinese being repulsed and forced to retreat. The Japanese lost six killed. The Chinese loss is uncertain, but the attacking force from Tong-Washan alone left 100 dead behind them.

The Times's correspondent in Tien-Tsin telegraphs:

"It is reported that the Japanese have advanced from Hai-Cheng. Some fighting occurred around Thien-Chuang-Thai, whither Gen. Sung seems to have been driven.

"There are rumors of trouble in the foreign settlement at New-Chwang, but nothing authentic has been received. The families of missionaries arriving from the interior report that the officials everywhere are anxious to protect them.

"The inhabitants of Tungchow, near Pekin, have requested the mediation of the missionaries in respect to the city's ransom should the Japanese appear before its walls.

"The gentry of Tien-Tsin recently made a similar request to the foreign Consuls. Advices from Shanghai say that the Japanese will shortly leave Wei-Hai-Wei, probably for Shan-Hai-Kwan."

THE CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT

Details of the Bill Proposed for Wales and Monmouth.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, said, in moving the bill for Welsh Church Disestablishment, that it proposed to take effect in January, 1897; that provision be made for the formation of a representative body made up from the clergy and laity, to which power should be given to legislate ecclesiastical matters; that the churches be transferred to this body, and the glebes to the parish, district, and town councils, and that other property vested in the Church be placed in the hands of a commission of clergymen, who should receive their present emoluments during their lives, the income from the remainder of the property to be used in the erection and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, and convalescent homes; to provide nurses for the sick poor, for laborers dwellings allotments, and for technical higher education.

The opponents of the bill, he said, might accuse them of attempting to secularize religious funds, but the Government held that the purposes mentioned were truly religious, and that there would be no profanation of a fund dedicated to pious uses in applying it to the relief of the suffering. The bill was conceived in an honest desire to satisfy a genuine demand of a vast majority of the Welsh people with the least possible detriment to the interests of the Church.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, for West Bristol, answered Mr. Asquith with great energy. He characterized as sheer political cant the Home Secretary's remarks as to the appropriation of Church property for charitable uses.

The Government proposals, he said, were without precedent in English history, and would be resented by millions of English men and women. Even in the Irish disestablishment there had been provisions for reorganization by allowing persons with vested interests to commute and compound them for the benefit of the new Church body.

Thus refounded the Church had been able to assume something like its old position. The present bill debared a similar course in Wales.

DEATH OF LORD ABERDARE.

The Career of a Distinguished Member of the Liberal Party.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henry Austin Bruce Pryce, P. C. Q. C. B., First Baron of Aberdare, died to-day.

The Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce Pryce was the second son of the late John Bruce Pryce of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837.

He was born at Duffryn, Aberdare, April 16, 1815, and lived in France until 1827. In 1832 he was in London, reading law in the chambers of his uncle, the late Lord Justice Knight Bruce. In 1837 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and practiced for about six years.

In 1847 to 1852, when he entered the House of Commons for Merthyr-Tydvil, he was Police Magistrate for that borough and his native Aberdare. In 1868 he was returned for Renfrewshire in the Liberal interest which he always served.

He was Under Secretary of State for the Home Department from November, 1862, to April, 1864, and Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date until July, 1866. He was appointed in 1864 also a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From November, 1865, to August, 1866, he was Second Church Estates Commissioner.

On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1868 he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

In August, 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. He went out of office at the defeat of the Liberals in February, 1874.

He presided over the meeting of the Social Science Association, held at Brighton, in 1875, and had also been President of the Geographical Society. He edited the "Life of Gen. Sir William Napier," and published his address on "National Education" and his speech on "Education of the Poor." He was married twice. His son and heir is Henry Campbell-Bruce, born in 1851.

CUBA'S THREATENING REVOLT.

Alarming Reports from Ybarra, Near Matanzas and Guantanamo.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—The apprehensions of a revolution are increasing. The Governor General has put in effect the Public Order law throughout the island. This law provides for the immediate punishment of anybody taken in a seditious act.

Some twenty-four men have defied the authorities and called for rebel recruits at Ybarra, near Matanzas, and trouble is reported also from Guantanamo.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—A special Cabinet meeting was held this evening to consider Cuban affairs. The Minister of Colonies, Señor Abarzuza, announced that he had authorized the Governor General of Cuba to proclaim martial law, so as to check the brigandage which the Cuban secessionists, prompted by Cuban refugees in America and by agitators on the island, were carrying on for political purposes.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S SOLICITOR.

Chance Regrets Necessity for Suit and Denies Insinuation.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Patrick A. Chance, member of Parliament for South Kilkenny, has replied to the letter of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., wherein the latter declined to make any suggestion looking to the settlement of the balance of £500 remaining of the costs of the action for libel brought by Mr. O'Brien against Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Chance expresses regret that Mr. O'Brien's attitude compels further proceedings against him, and denies Mr. O'Brien's insinuation that the measures taken to collect the remaining costs were instigated by a "late colleague," who is attacked by Mr. O'Brien without being named.

Mr. O'Brien's "a late colleague" is Mr. Timothy M. Healy, who resigned from the committee of the anti-Parnellite Parliamentary party Feb. 7, in consequence of its removal of Mr. T. D. Sullivan's name from its membership list. The rank and file of the Dillonites are furious at Mr. Healy's action, and, persuaded that if he should fail in his fight with the committee, he is determined to bring Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien down with him. Mr. Healy's sincerity is not doubted.

SOUTHAMPTON AND LIVERPOOL.

Relative Merit of the Two Ports Discussed by a Promoter.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The report of the banquet given to Mr. C. Scotter, General Manager of the London and Southwestern Railway, Friday last, did not contain a significant statement made in a speech by Mr. James E. Huddart, the promoter of the new Canadian Pacific steamship line to Australia, via England.

Mr. Huddart said that the English port of the new Canadian line, if the selection remained in his hands, would be Southampton, which port was making itself powerful against Liverpool. The American Steamship Line, he said, had not done badly in changing its English port; on the contrary, it had judged the position with wonderful accuracy. The results were already satisfactory, and in the future would be still more so.

REACTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

A Clerical Proposes an Amendment to the Anti-Revolution Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—During the session of the Reichstag committee considering the Anti-Revolution bill, to-day, Dr. Rintelen, Clerical, gave notice of his intention to submit an amendment, imposing a fine of 600 marks and imprisonment for two years upon any person who, in a public speech or in writing, shall deny the existence of the Deity, or the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, or who shall in any manner make an attack upon the religious character of the marriage relations.

The Cologne Gazette characterizes the proposed amendment as an outrage upon human liberty, which will make Germany the laughing stock of nations. The Clericals, The Gazette says, will next propose a law to enforce the doctrine of Papal infallibility and the Immaculate Conception.

AILMENTS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Pope May Attend Anniversary Ceremonies in Sistine Chapel.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Pope is still ill with influenza, but not so seriously as to be confined to his rooms. He will receive the Bishops of Savannah and Milwaukee tomorrow, and it is expected that he will be able to be present at the ceremonies in the Sistine Chapel, on March 3, marking the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henry Fowler, Secretary for India, and Dean Bradley are confined to their beds with influenza.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is confined to his bed from the effects of a chill with which he was attacked today.

Louise Michel, the little Anarchist agitator, has been very ill for several days. She is not expected to recover.

MEXICAN SIGNS OF PEACE.

Mules May Now Cross the Border into Guatemalan Territory.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25.—Some time ago the Mexican Government issued a decree that no mules should be permitted to cross the border to Guatemala.

Some 200 mules, belonging to an American contractor, were accordingly stopped by the customs officer at Tapachula. This morning the Foreign Office telegraphed a permit that the mules might go on.

As the prohibition of the export of mules was a war measure, the Government's action is regarded as a sign that all danger of open hostilities is past, although there is still considerable friction between the two countries.

ENGLAND'S GREAT DISTRESS.

Enormous State Grant Would Aid the Unemployed for Six Weeks.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. James Keir Hardie, at the hearing before the House of Commons committee which is considering plans for the relief of the unemployed, today admitted that the distress was so widespread that a State grant of £5,000,000 would only tide over the needs of the unemployed throughout the country for six weeks.

Mr. John Burns asked if State grants would not have the effect to debauch the workless people for a generation to come.

Mr. Hardie replied: "No; if there is any debauching going on now, it is being done under the influence of charity relief funds."

PRIESTS MAY GO BICYCLING.

They May Not Carry Viaticum to the Sick on a Wheel, However.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says the commission appointed by the Pope to consider the propriety of priests riding bicycles reported last week in favor of the practice.

His Holiness refused, however, to ratify the report, because it would allow a priest to convey the viaticum on a wheel to the sick. The Pope thought that such a performance would be contrary to the dignity of religion.

NORWEGIANS AND THEIR KING.

Singular Settlement of Their Difficulty Suggested by Rumor.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—The Indépendance Belge publishes a dispatch from Christiania, which says that the Radical leaders are negotiating with the Conservatives with a view of agreeing upon common action against the policy of King Oscar.

If concerted action cannot be obtained, the Radicals propose to form an independent Ministry.

It is rumored, according to the dispatch, that King Oscar contemplates a solution of the crisis by ceding the Norwegian throne to his son Oscar, who renounced his claims to succession to the throne of Sweden upon the occasion of his marriage to a lady having no royal connections.

FRANCE AGAINST OUR CATTLE.

Official Confirmation of the Decree Forbidding Importation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—United Press cable dispatches, published this morning, announcing that France had been persuaded to join Germany in retaliatory interdiction on the importation of American meats, is confirmed by the following official dispatch received to-day from Mr. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy, dated Paris, Feb. 25, 1895:

"A decree of the Minister of Agriculture, published this morning, forbids the importation into France, until further orders, of cattle coming from the United States. Cattle shipped before Feb. 24 will be admitted under certain restrictions."

BEDOUINS INVADE MUSCAT.

The Sultan Succeeds in Regaining Its Eastern Portion.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Bombay says that the insurgent Bedouins, under command of Sheik Syedsule, have captured the greater portion of the City of Muscat.

The Sultan fled from the palace, but succeeded in holding two forts, from which a hot fire was showered upon the part of the town which was in the hands of the rebels.

The Sultan was successful in retaking possession of the eastern portion of the city. The British residents in the town were removed in safety. The results of the fighting are still uncertain.

BRITISH WAR IN GUINEA.

Native Town of Brass Captured by Assault After Three Days.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The report of the fighting between the British naval force and the natives at Brass, Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, just received by the Admiralty, says:

"After three days' fighting, the engagement ended in the capture of the native town by assault. Lieut. Taylor and two seamen were killed, and several others were wounded. Many of the natives' war canoes were sunk.

A DECADE OF GRACE IN RUSSIA.

The Czar Postpones the Execution of His Father's Ukase.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily News's correspondent in Odessa says:

"The period of grace attaching to Alexander III.'s ukase of 1892 forbidding foreigners freehold and leasehold property in certain districts of Volhynia, has expired, and 35,000 farmers, chiefly Germans and Czechs, in addition to their families, were thereby expropriated.

"Nicholas II., however, has ordered that the period of grace be extended ten years."

Archduke Albert Funeral Plans.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The Archduke Albert's funeral will be an imposing ceremony. The procession probably will occupy an hour in passing a given point. The Austrian and German Emperors will walk together behind the hearse. A great assemblage of Princes and royal delegates is already here. The carnival crowds thronged the streets all day, gazing at the mourning decorations and the strange uniforms of the foreign suites.

German Retaliation Project.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Freiherr von Stumm introduced in the Reichstag to-day a bill to amend the tariff so as to impose a surtax of 100 per cent. on dutiable goods coming from a country which discriminates against German merchandise and German shipping; also to levy duties on the goods previously admitted free from such a country. Commercial Councilor Moeller, National Liberal, spoke in favor of the bill.

Menelek's Terrible Expedition.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Tribuna says today: "The recent expedition which King Monelek sent against the Galla tribes, in South Abyssinia, slew 70,000 tribesmen and captured 15,000 men."

A dispatch received from Massowah this evening says that the expedition killed 7,000 tribesmen, or one-tenth of the number given by The Tribuna.

Normanton Miners in Peril.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The cages came into collision in the shaft of the Whitwood Colliery, at Normanton, near Leeds, to-day. The shaft was damaged so badly that it has been impossible to bring up any of the 500 miners who were below at the time of the accident. Much anxiety is felt for their safety.

Influenza Epidemic in Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says that the influenza is spreading rapidly there, and already has more victims than at any other time since 1889. The majority of the sufferers are adults. Serious lung diseases have followed the influenza in many cases.

Bi-Metallic League's Great Fund.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The committee of the Bi-Metallic League resolved to increase its propagation fund to £100,000. The fund has already reached £50,000, which includes several subscriptions of £2,000 each.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Vienna Visit.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Emperor William will not leave Vienna immediately after Archduke Albert's funeral, but will remain with Emperor Franz Joseph overnight, and return to Berlin on Wednesday.

Coburg Alone Neglects Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Coburg is the only city in the empire that has declined to celebrate Bismarck's eightieth birthday. The Municipal Council voted down a proposition to observe the day officially.

A Reconciliation in Court.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Prof. Albert F. Chadwick, Principal of Public School No. 2, was allowed to plead guilty to a charge of common assault in the Court of Quarter Sessions here to-day, and later, after a severe reprimand had been administered by the court, was released under suspension of sentence. Chadwick had been indicted for atrocious assault on his wife, formerly Miss Armenia Vernooy, a Brooklyn public school teacher. Mrs. Chadwick appeared and interceded for her husband. A complete reconciliation between husband and wife was effected in court.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 25.—Fire in the Crown Lithographing Company's establishment did damage estimated at $65,000; fully insured. Several employes jumped from the windows, and were cut by broken glass. Two men were slightly burned.

Pittsburg, Feb. 25.—The dairy barn of R. H. Senton of O'Hara Township, burned today. Fourteen cows, four horses, and other valuable property were also burned; loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Stafford Springs, Conn., Feb. 25.—The old Baker mansion, on East Main Street, burned this morning; loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 25.—The residence of August Fels of Dacut was burned this morning; loss, $10,000; insured.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL

A Brilliant Assemblage in Madison Square Garden.

SIMPLE, BUT ARTISTIC DECORATIONS

The Dancing Opened by George Lindenmeyer and Mrs. Ralph Trautmann—Many Handsome Gowns Worn.

The annual German Charity Ball was held last evening in Madison Square Garden. It was given under the auspices of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Young Arion, and the Beethoven Bachelors.

It was one of the most successful of all the German Charity balls that have been given in New-York. Madison Square Garden, which has been the scene of many social gatherings, has rarely held a more brilliant assemblage of men and women. Many of the best known people of the German fashionable world of New-York were present.

The ball, it was estimated last night, will give a net profit of over $10,000. The profit will be distributed among the following German charitable institutions in New-York: German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, German Poliklinik, Isabella Home, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, St. Mark's Hospital, St. Francis's Hospital, German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans, and the West Side German Dispensary.

The German Charity Ball has been an important factor for five years in supplying funds for the support of German charitable institutions. The balls have netted, all told, over $40,000.

The committee having the arrangements in charge this year determined to have the ball surpass in elaborateness those of other years. The sale of boxes from the first was rapid, and every box had been sold before the dance began.

The decorations of the dancing floor were simple but artistic. The ballroom was divided in half by a heavy curtain through the centre, and the section toward Madison Avenue was devoted to dancing, while the Fourth Avenue section was set apart for the restaurant and wineroom.

The roof of the dancing hall was festooned with streamers of red and white bunting.

Along the line of the boxes and the balconies were draped the blended colors of the United States and Germany, and on the pillars supporting the tiers of boxes were clusters of electric lights, which added greatly to the brilliance of the scene. The front of the lower tier of boxes was draped with garlands of smilax, caught up with bunches of white and red roses.

At the head of the room, in front of the platform, which had been reserved for the guests, were the words, "German Charity," in a semi-circle of electric lights.

The grand march began at 10:30 o'clock. The members of the Executive Committee entered the hall first, two abreast, and marched to the centre of the hall, where they bowed to the audience.

The dancing was opened immediately afterward by George Lindenmeyer and Mrs. Ralph Trautmann.

A list of the boxholders was published in The New-York Times on Sunday. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Von Bernuth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pickhard, Miss Bechtel, the Misses Woerishoffer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ordemann, Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, L. P. Moquin, C. A. Hibbard, Mrs. Raymond Palmenberg, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Pryon, Col. Henry Stoerzer, J. G. Gillig, Ralph Trautmann, Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, Miss Chatillon, Mrs. George G. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Jetter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Miss Louise Wicke, Miss Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Lindenmeyr, Dr. Leonard Weber, Miss M. F. Bachmann, Baron Leonhardi, Austrian Consul; Miss Lucy Kaemmerer, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Liebert, F. Preuss, and the Misses Reisenweber.

The patronesses of the ball were:

Mrs. C. A. L. Amend,
Mrs. Robt. F. Amend,
Mrs. Nannie Ax,
Miss M. F. Bachmann,
Mrs. H. J. Bang,
Mrs. Wm. Barthman,
Mrs. Thos. H. Bauchle,
Mrs. Eva Bechtel,
Mrs. B. Beinecke,
Miss Fannie Bernheimer,
Mrs. John J. Betz,
Mrs. H. Bischoff, Jr.,
Mrs. S. Bleier,
Mrs. E. Boas,
Mrs. Frances Boelting,
Mrs. Felix Brown,
Miss Eva Brown,
Mrs. O. Budenbach,
Mrs. Regina Bunzl,
Mrs. E. M. Burghard,
Mrs. Emma Calman,
Mrs. J. Calsen,
Mrs. Geo. H. Chatillon,
Mrs. Hubert Cillis,
Mrs. Laura Curie,
Jennie Curie,
Mrs. Walter Damrosch,
Mrs. Alfred Dolge,
Mrs. Rudolph Dolge,
Mrs. Anna Dormitzer,
Mrs. George Ehret,
Miss Julie Ehret,
Mrs. H. Eidlitz,
Mrs. Charles Eimer,
Miss C. Fechteler,
Mrs. Theo. Feldstein,
Mrs. James Fellows,
Mrs. B. Fischer,
Mrs. L. Fleischmann,
Mrs. William Forster,
Mrs. E. Fritzel,
Mrs. Henry Gierisch,
Miss Gillig,
Mrs. John G. Gillig,
Mrs. F. Ginger,
Mrs. Charles Gulden,
Miss Gulden,
Mrs. Alfred Guensel,
Miss Dora E. Halk,
Miss Kate Halk,
Mrs. John V. Halk,
Mrs. J. B. Hasslocher,
Miss Edith Hellmann,
Mrs. George Hencken,
Mrs. M. Heumann,
Mrs. Gust. Heye,
Mrs. A. Hobein,
Miss Huepfel,
Mrs. A. G. Huepfel,
Mrs. J. C. G. Huepfel,
Mrs. F. M. Jaeger,
Mrs. Gust. L. Jaeger,
Mrs. George J. Jetter,
Mrs. T. J. Jetter,
Miss Lucy Kaemmerer,
Mrs. P. Kaltwasser, Jr.,
Mrs. Theodore Killian,
Mrs. H. D. Klinker,
Mrs. A. C. Klinker,
Mrs. E. Krackowizer,
Mrs. A. Kuttroff,
Mrs. Dr. Fr. Lange,
Mrs. Dr. G. Langmann,
Mrs. Chas. Lauterjung,
Mrs. G. Lindenmeyr,
Mrs. L. Lindenmeyr,
Mrs. H. J. Mahr,
Mrs. J. A. May,
Mrs. Robert Mayer,
Mrs. P. Moller,
Mrs. A. Neidlinger,
Mrs. Mary Oppermann,
Mrs. Charles Ottmann,
Mrs. W. Ottmann,
Mrs. H. F. Poggenburg,
Miss Elsa Poggenburg,
Mrs. Hugo Reisinger,
Mrs. Mary C. Ridder,
Mrs. Jacob Rudolphy,
Mrs. E. Ruebsam,
Miss Cornelia Ruppert,
Mrs. Jacob Ruppert,
Miss Anna Ruppert,
Mrs. Max Schaefer,
Mrs. Geo. G. Schaefer,
Mrs. R. J. Schaefer,
Miss Rose K. Schaefer,
Mrs. Wilhelmine Schalk,
Mrs. H. B. Scharmann,
Mrs. H. W. Schmidt,
Mrs. Frances Schneider,
Mrs. H. Schrenkeisen,
Mrs. M. Schrenkeisen, Jr.,
Mrs. Carl H. Schultz,
Miss A. Schurz,
Miss M. Schurz,
Mrs. Gustav Schwab,
Mrs. Gus. H. Schawb,
Mrs. F. A. O. Schwarz,
Mrs. H. Schwarzwalder,
Mrs. C. E. Seitz,
Mrs. Jesse Seligmann,
Mrs. Babette Seligmann,
Miss Katie Siegel,
Mrs. Isaac Sommers,
Mrs. Dr. E. C. Spitzka,
Mrs. Ernst Stangen,
Mrs. A. Stolzenberger,
Mrs. E. M. Storm,
Mrs. Ralph Trautmann,
Mrs. E. L. N. Tierney,
Mrs. Emil Unger,
Mrs. John Unger,
Mrs. E. Van der Emde,
Mrs. Dr. A. Volkenberg,
Miss Meta Volkmann,
Mrs. C. M. Vom Baur,
Miss Elsa Vom Baur,
Mrs. Von Zedlitz-Leipe,
Mrs. Jane B. Weber,
Mrs. Dr. L. Weber,
Mrs. Adam Weber,
Miss Lina Weber,
Miss Matilda E. Weber,
Mrs. Richard Weinacht,
Mrs. T. Wesendonck,
Mrs. William Wicke,
Miss Louise Wicke,
Mrs. E. J. Witthaus,
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer,
Miss C. Woerishoffer,
Miss N. Woerishoffer,
Mrs. E. G. W. Woerz,
Mrs. A. Wuensch,
Mrs. Henry Ziegler,
Mrs. Ida Zollikoffer.

The music was an important feature of the occasion. The introductory music was by Lieboldt's Twelfth Regiment Band. It was as follows:

March, "Huldigungs Marsch"....Wagner
Selections, "William Tell"....Rossini
Overture, "Rienzi"....Wagner

The music for the dances was furnished by Ernst Neyer's Orchestra. The programme was as follows.

1. Waltz, "Traum der Liebe"....Fahrbach
   "Tannhäser"....Wagner
2. Lanciers, "Little Trooper"....Furst
   "Stille Rose"....Herbert
3. Polka, "Zuckerhut"....Bayer
   "Hugenotten"....Meyerbeer
4. Waltz, "Rudolf's Klänge"....Strauss
   "Deutsche Volkslieder"....
5. Lanciers, "Rob Roy"....De Koven
   "Faust"....Gounod
6. Deux Temps, "Honeymoon"....Rosey
   "Lohengrin"....Wagner
7. Waltz, "Grubenlichter"....Zeller
   "Minuet"....Paderewski
8. Polka, "Walter"....Klugescheid
   "Carmen"....Bizet
9. Lanciers, "Prince Ananias"....Herbert
   "Polish Dance"....Scharwenka
10. Waltz, "Hochzeitsreigen"....Strauss
    "Meistersinger"....Wagner
11. Schottische, "Las Cantaranus".Boyden
    "March"....Sousa
12. Lanciers, "Gaiety Girl"....Jones
    "Pagliacci"....Leoncavallo
13. Deux Temps, "Ellersile"....Wiegand
    "Czardas"....Hasselmann
14. Waltz, "A Night in Sevilla".Waldteufel
    "Fliegender Holländer"....Wagner
15. Yorke, "Liebeszauber"....Strauss
    "Polacca"....Leiboldt
16. Lanciers, "Devil's Deputy".Jakabowski
    "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
17. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wienerwald"....Strauss
    "Shooting Star Polka"....Bial
18. Deux Temps, "Prince Ananias".Herbert
    "Rienzi"....Wagner
19. Lanciers, "Fencing Master".De Koven
    "Kunihild"....Kistler
20. Waltz, "Jolly Fellows"....Vollstedt
    "Lied"....Rubinstein
21. Polka, "Yours Truly"....Kurth
    "Aida"....Verdi
22. Lanciers, "Isle of Champagne".Tobani
    "Japanese March"....Michaelis
23. Waltz, "Our Wives"....Fahrbach
    "Love's Dream after the Ball".Czibulka
24. Polka, "Gambrinus"....Bial
    "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Executive Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Oswald Ottendorfer, Chairman; Dr. George Lindenmeyr, Vice Chairman; Charles Brandt, Jr., Recording Secretary; Hubert Cillis, Treasurer; Herman Gebhard, Corresponding Secretary; C. M. vom Baur, Frederick Beck, Philip Bissinger, Arthur Von Briesen, Alfred Doige, Louis F. Dommerich, Theodore Dreier, George Ehret, Otto Eidlitz, William Forster, Ashbel P. Fitch, August Feigel, Siegfried Gruner, Charles Gulden, Gustav Heye, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Charles W. Iden, Richard Katzenmayer, William H. Kienke, Adolph Kuttroff, Joseph Liebmann, Edward Lauterbach, Charles F. MacLean, Joseph M. Ohmeis, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Ottmann, Herman Ridder, Jacob Ruppert, Edward C. Shaefer, Gustav H. Schwab, Anton Seidl, William Steinway, Carl Schurz, William Schlemmer, Wilhelm Toel, Charles Unger, William Vigelius, George Victor, Adam Weber, William Wicke, Hugo Wesendonck, and C. B. Wolffram.

Representing Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz: Charles Forster, Joseph Halk, Robert C. Kammerer, Richard F. Krackowizer, David Liebmann, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Rudolph J. Schaefer, Emil Steiger, Oscar B. Weber, and Frederick W. Woerz.

Representing Young Arion: Robert F. Amend, Edward M. Burghard, Frank A. Ehret, Frank Fechteler, Herman Gebhard, William O. C. Kiene, George Lindenmeyr, Constantin Lucius, John C. Mahr, Jr., Theodore H. Rohdenburg, and Charles F. Splitdorf.

Representing Beethoven Bachelors: Charles Brandt, Jr., George Fritzel, Emil Koch, William G. Marschall, Jacob Meiss, Emil L. Molthan, Ludwig Pfeiff, Charles C. Schmitt, Frederick F. A. Treuleben, and William Wagner.

The other committees were as follows:

Reception Committee—Max Ams, E. M. Burghard, J. Carlsen, William Forster, F. W. Geisenhainer, J. G. Gillig, Gustav Heye, J. C. G. Hüpfel, F. W. M. Kamm, B. Karsch, R. Katzenmayer, Theodore Kauffeld, W. H. Klenke, Dr. F. Krug, H. Lindenmeyr, Jr., E. L. Molthan, J. B. Pannes, C. F. Pfizenmeyer, W. Pilgrim, J. F. Pupke, Herman Ridder, F. A. Ringler, Emil Rinke, F. Rohe, A. P. Rollé, J. H. Schultz, H. Schwarzwalder, W. M. Schwenker, C. A. Stadler, Ambrose Stolzenberger, E. J. H. Tamsen, Charles Tobias, Arthur Von Briesen, J. Von Glahn, Dr. C. Von Ramdohr, Richard Weinacht, E. G. W. Woerz, W. Zinsser, Jr., Oscar Zollikoffer, and Alfred Zucker.

Floor Committee—Frank Fechteler, Joseph Halk, Robert Kammerer, Charles Forster, Frank Ehret, William C. E. Kiene, F. F. A. Treuleben, Emil Koch, and J. Weiss.

Patron Committee—Rudolph J. Schaefer, Chairman; Constantine Lucius, and William G. Marschall.

Music Committee—Emil Steiger, Chairman; Frank A. Ehret, and Jacob Meiss.

Printing Committee—Edward W. Burghard, Chairman; Joseph Halk, and Frederick F. A. Treuleben.

Press Committee—Oscar B. Weber,
Box Committee—Robert C. Kammerer.

MANY HANDSOME GOWNS.

Some of the Costumes Seen in the Boxes and on the Floor.

Many handsome gowns were to be seen in the boxes and on the floor. Miss Gertrude Joffery wore violet chiffon over silk of the same color. The gathered bodice was confined by a belt of violet velvet, and at the neck was a roll of violet velvet.

Miss Emma Voegel was in a white satin gown, with full skirt. The bodice was draped with a yellow silk scarf.

Miss Zylding wore a white moire skirt, with a plain waist, deep epaulets, and sleeves spangled with silver.

Mrs. W. Bell wore a cerise and gray silk skirt. The bodice was of cerise satin veiled with pearls.

Mrs. John M. Karsch wore opal taffeta, striped with blue and pink. The bodice was made with full front of pink chiffon and trimmed with rose velvet and white lace.

Mrs. Gerald wore a gown of black satin. The bodice was of white albatross silk, with an oddly-shaped yoke, and was embroidered with gold and edged with ermine.

Mrs. A. Uhlfelder was in a black moire skirt, and bodice of yellow satin, draped with jetted net.

Mrs. Charles L. Hirsch wore a white satin gown, striped with ruby velvet. Her bodice was of ruby velvet ornaments, with deep frill of point applique.

Mrs. R. Trautman wore a black moire gown, with bodice of black velvet, covered with beaded net, trimmed with a fall of jetted lace.

Mrs. Hentz was in a brown ottoman silk, the bodice being trimmed with point lace and golden-brown velvet.

Miss Lena Tag wore a white taffeta striped gown, with Nile-green satin. The Bébe bodice was trimmed with duchess lace, and the sleeves were veiled with chiffon. She wore a green velvet belt, with long ends.

Mrs. E. J. H. Tamsen wore a black and heliotrope bengaline gown.

Miss Bachman wore a gown of white silk, draped with chiffon, and embroidered with forget-me-nots. The bodice was adorned with butterfly bows of pale lilac velvet.

Mrs. William Forster wore a blue satin gown, duchess lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Henry M. Hoar was in a green silk gown, with jet trimmings.

Miss Ida Hoar wore pink satin, with pearl trimming, and diamonds.

Mrs. Julius May wore a green velvet gown, with duchess lace, and diamonds.

Miss Alice May was in a white silk and spangled net gown.

Miss Emma Hengstler wore a pink satin gown and pearl ornaments.

Miss Julia Ehret was in heliotrope satin and duchesse lace.

Mrs John G. Gillig wore a light blue silk gown and diamond ornaments.

Miss Gillig was in pink silk with jeweled trimmings.

Miss Koster wore a light blue silk gown and jeweled net trimmings.

Mrs. C. G. Hupfel was in a green velvet gown with jet trimmings.

Mrs. Hubert Cillis wore green satin.

Mrs. Mark Ams wore black brocade with jet trimming.

Mrs. Charles Forster was in black silk. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Wicke's gown was of white satin with pearl ornaments.

Mrs. R. J. Schaeffer wore a black satin gown and duchesse lace.

Mrs. George Chatillon was in white silk brocade.

Mrs. Frederick Woerz wore yellow satin with pink trimmings.

Miss Gertrude Chatillon wore a tea rose gown.

Mrs. F. Beck was in white satin, with heliotrope velvet sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Peter Doelger, Jr., wore black figured silk, helitrope velvet sleeves, and diamonds.

Mrs. Charles Steinway wore a canary-colored silk and chiffon.

Miss B. Bangs was in pink taffeta, with spangled chiffon and diamonds.

Mrs. P. Roessle wore a black satin gown, with full skirt. The bodice was trimmed with silver-spangled lace, the sleeves being of gray satin.

Mrs. Jacob Hess wore a bengaline dress. The bodice was decorated with mauve velvet and violets. Her ornaments were diamonds.

One of the Misses Doelger wore pink silk with lilies of the valley. The other wore blue silk, with violets.

Mrs. Ryan Dead.

Mrs. Bridget Ryan of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and the Southern Boulevard, who was taken to the Fordham Hospital last Monday, Feb. 19, suffering from a broken leg which she said was received by a beating from her husband, and whose case was complicated by pneumonia, died in the hospital last night.

TALKS ON A FIGHTING RELIGION

GEN. BOOTH BIDDING FAREWELL TO HIS FELLOW-SALVATIONISTS.

Holiness Meeting in Cooper Union and Another Gathering in Carnegie Hall To-night—Many Seek Prayers.

The large hall in Cooper Union was filled to its fullest capacity last night for the "holiness meeting" of the Salvation Army. Gen. Booth's stay in the country is nearly ended, and many of the people in the hall went there to get a glimpse of him before he returns to England.

The services were opened by Marshal Ballington Booth. He gave out a hymn, and led the first two verses himself. Then the General took the lead, and at the conclusion of the hymn said that he supposed the two services, last night and to-night, were his farewell; a farewell not only in the sense of good-bye, but as a help to those who were leaving these shores and to those who remained to carry on the work.

A prayer by Col. Lawley was followed by a hymn in which Major Malan sang alternately in French and English, the audience joining in the chorus, to the accompaniment of harp, piano, violin, and guitar. The other hymns were accompanied by the Headquarters Staff Band. Marshal Ballington Booth announced the General's appearance at the meeting in Carnegie Music Hall to-night, and after another verse of a hymn had been sung by Major Malan, Gen. Booth read from Romans, beginning at the thirty-third verse of the eighth chapter, and laying special stress on the words, "He that spared not His son, will He not freely give us all things?"

"You will see that my topic is a conquering religion, one that fights, overcomes, wins," he said. "If you like, a conquering Christianity. Everybody wants to win, and the soldier of religion no less than the others.

"I must confess that I am very much surprised at the indifference of those professing to be on the side of religion, an indifference whether the cause of Jesus Christ rises or falls. They don't wear themselves to skin and bone working for the cause. It is very important that the cause should win, and the Christian workers should do all possible to help it.

"The experience of salvation cannot be maintained without conflict. You can't maintain the knowledge of the relationship with God without a fight. You can't even get to hell without fighting. The road to heaven is said to be paved with thorns, but I have no doubt there are lots of people here who have found the road to hell just as bitter and difficult. But if you once get into the horrible bottomless pit, no amount of fighting will ever get you out.

"It will be glorious to look back from the hills of heaven to having been the means of saving souls. But it is

AN IMPROVED COLONIA

The Cup Defender to be a Keel Boat Bulbed at the Bottom.

TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF TOBIN BRONZE

Her Bow Will Resemble that of the Valkyrie — Will Be Deeper and Longer than the Valkyrie.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 25.—The latest information from the Herreshoff works is so positive in its character as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the type, general dimentions, and construction of the new cup defender. She is a keel boat, an improved Colonia, and will be of Tobin bronze construction—Tobin bronze plates on steel frames.

She will be 89 feet on the water line, about 24 feet beam, and something over 17 feet draught, or 4 feet longer on the water line than Colonia, about the same beam and with over 2 feet more draught.

Her lead keel is about 30 feet long on the top, is 5 feet 6 inches in depth at the centre and tapers away gradually to a point both forward and aft. It is some two feet across at the top, and is slightly bulbed at the bottom. The Colonia was about 128 feet over all. The new boat will be considerably less, by reason of the shortening of the forward overhang, and the making of a stem whose contour above the water is very much like that of Valkyrie II., the challenger for the cup of 1893. The after overhang is about as long as the other Herreshoff boats, and the rudder is hung on the sternpost, but is somewhat wider than usual, since it only runs to the top of the lead keel, and not to the bottom, as usual.

She is a keel boat, as was expected, but she so closely approaches a fin keel as not to cut away as much forward and aft as was confidently expected. Still she is more of a fin keel than the Colonia, and is an undoubted improvement on that boat, with the greater draught, shorter keel, and evident provision for quickness in starts. Her designer has not gone quite to the extent anticipated in cutting the dead wood aft and deepening the fin, but aside from that the boat is very close to the predictions made.

Comparing her with the Colonia, it is evident that the designer has not struck out on new lines, but has modified her design where modification was deemed necessary from the lessons of the trial and cup races of 1893 and the racing of the Vigilant abroad in 1894. With the same beam as the Colonia, the new boat has four feet more waterline length, which should allow of a fining out of the lines and a better model all around. The shortening of the overhang forward is apparently in the line of saving weight, and of making a bow every inch of which will be useful in a seaway, besides being an easy one to take the water. The retention of the long overhang aft means the same increased deck room to handle sail and get the main sheet farther aft on the boom, and, with a better purchase than with less overhang. The increase in draught means the ability to hang on to windward, which was the chief thing lacking in the Colonia. It also means an increase in power, although not so much a one as to promise a largely increased sail plan.

The decrease in the length of the keel from 45 feet to about 30 feet, and the curving upward of the ends of the lead keel, show that much greater quickness in stays will be secured. In midship section, the new boat cannot be far out from the Colonia, and will show the same easy bilge and almost straight topside. The garboard is hollowed, but a little more, and the keel runs straight down from the garboard to the bulb of the lead keel. The bulb itself is not a large one, and is of such shape to but very little increase the resistance to a speedy and easy forcing through the water.

Summed up, the model, as compared with the Colonia, shows easier lines, an easier form to drive, a bit more power, and greater ability to hold up to windward and greater quickness in stays. The straight keel below the garboards is more in the nature of a fin than on any of the Herreshoff boats, not having a plate fin. She should be faster than the Colonia, but how much faster, or whether fast enough to beat an improved Britannia, no one can say.

In the matter of construction she will be about the same thing as the Vigilant, except that the Tobin bronze plating will run clear to the plank shear instead of having the top stroke or line of plating of steel.

The designer has evidently come to the conclusion that not enough weight will be saved by composite construction to make up for a certain loss of strength, and has decided to stick to the Tobin bronze, which in the Vigilant was all that was expected of it in the way of strength, smoothness, and anti-fouling properties.

Perhaps it would be too much to say that the plans have been changed from composite to steel construction, but it is certain that the material was at least held in abeyance, and that an order for Tobin bronze was not at once placed on the signing of the contract. The reason for running the lead keel before, instead of after the framing and plating of the boat, is found in the fact that the steel frames have been delayed, and that it was necessary to push the work ahead.

There will also be some advantages from building the boat above the keel rather than to run the latter afterward, although much riveting will now have to be done with the keel plate raised from the lead, and before the two are bolted together. The templates for the stem and stern posts have been made, and these, with the lead keel, give the profile of the body of the boat with great accuracy.

The delay of the rolling mills in furnishing the steel frames accounts for the non-arrival of the material. When the material once arrives work can undoubtedly be pushed and the boat made to take shape very rapidly. A big gang must be put on the plating, though, if the boat is to be delivered on contract time, June 1.

NO RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

The Vixen Defeated the Georgie, but the Contest Was Not Finished in Time.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Two ice-yacht races were sailed here to-day, one being for the challenge third-class pennant of New-Jersey, and the other a special race for prizes for third-class yachts. The first race is regarded by the local yachtsmen as one of the most important of the Winter. The pennant has been held for some time by Charles Irwin's Georgie, and the Burlington Ice Yacht Club challenged for it three or four Winters ago.

The visiting yacht never had a fair test of her merits until to-day, when she performed very creditably, beating the Georgie in a twenty-mile race by 0:38. There was a time limit of 1:15:00, but the winner did not finish until nine seconds after the limit, resulting in a decision by the Regatta Committee that it was no race.

The boats got away on even terms, but the Vixen soon got the lead. On the first round she was 24 seconds ahead, on the second 2 minutes 7 seconds ahead, on the third 2 minutes 37 seconds ahead, and at the finish 38 seconds ahead. The Burlington boat was sailed by James C. Doughty, who was assisted by Walter Sutphin, both of the yachtsmen being members of the Shrewsbury Club. Capt. Irwin and Charles Burd sailed the Georgie. The yachts will try conclusions again to-morrow, when a triangular course will be sailed. Half the race to-day was sailed to windward.

Two silver prizes given by Commodore Morford were afterward raced for by six of the third-class yachts. The warm sun and southwest wind had softened the ice somewhat, and there were a number of treacherous places down on the lower end of the course. The breeze was not fresh, and the yachts were lightly weighted. These boats crossed the starting line: Thomas Riddle's Baby Ruth, William McMahon's Mamie, Charles Burd's Zip, Edward Asay's Daisy, Georgie, and Vixen. Early in the race the Daisy capsized and subsequently ran into a hole. Her runner was broken, compelling the yacht to withdraw.

The Burlington yacht, Vixen, upset when going around the lower flag stake the third time. The Georgie was in the lead, the Burlington representative second, and the Zip third. By the time the Vixen was righted the Georgie was nearly home, and the Zip an unconquerable second. The Georgie secured the first prize, her time being 1:02:17. The Zip's time was 1:05:18. The time of the Vixen was not taken. The Baby Ruth was withdrawn on the second round, and the Mamie on the fourth.

FIRST RACE SEPT. 7.

Lord Dunraven Writes to James D. Smith About the Contests.

The America's Cup Committee met yesterday at the office of the Chairman, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, 44 Broad Street. The resignation of C. Oliver Iselin was read and accepted.

This letter, which was received from Lord Dunraven, was read:

Dunraven Castle, Jan. 31, 1895.

James D. Smith, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and received with pleasure the formal notification of the acceptance by the New-York Yacht Club of the challenge forwarded for me by the Royal Yacht Squadron. I shall consider the first race as provisionally fixed, as stated in your letter, for Sept. 7, and shall use my best endeavors to get across in time.

I do not know of any question which requires speedy settlement except that of the number of crew which the vessels may carry, or rather the number of persons all told to be on board when the vessels are measured. I have given Mr. Kersey authority to act for me in all such matters, an authority which he has been kind enough to accept, and it would save time and trouble if your committee would settle this matter with him. I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, DUNRAVEN.

The question as to the number of crew was left until the next meeting. It has already been agreed that the yachts are to be measured with their crews on board, and, according to the new rules of the New-York Yacht Club, the yachts that will race for the cup are allowed three men for each five feet racing length. This will make the crew number about sixty.

Mr. Smith presented the following letter from George Gould, and his answer:

New-York, Feb. 19.

Dear Commodore Smith: Referring to the question of the Vigilant, the time is approaching when we should decide definitely what is to be done with her, and what measures are to be taken to bring her to the starting line to meet the new Herreshoff boat in condition to show her greatest speed. I am going abroad this Spring, and expect to be home in August. If it is agreeable to your committee I will take the boat and promise that she shall be at the starting line (of course barring accidents) in the best of condition to show her speed. With kind regards, sincerely yours, GEORGE J. GOULD.

Feb. 20, 1895.

To George J. Gould, Esq.:

Dear Commodore Gould: I have yours of the 19th. I note what you say regarding the Vigilant, and bringing her to the starting line in condition to meet the new Herreshoff boat. This confirms your verbal statement to me, which I submitted to the America's Cup Committee. Your action in the matter is quite agreeable to them, and they will be glad to have your proposition consummated. Yours truly,

JAMES D. SMITH.

Changes in Rules Confirmed.

At a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club last night at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, the changes made in the classification and racing rules at the last meeting were ratified. It was necessary, according to the by-laws of the club, that these changes should be passed at two meetings. Commodore Brown presided, and the meeting was a short one.

The Ailsa at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. A. B. Walker's racing yacht Ailsa arrived at Gibraltar this morning. She lost some of her copper during high winds in the Bay of Biscay, and has started for Marseilles, where she will be docked and repaired.

INSPECTION DAY AT TATTERSALLS

Local Fanciers Look Over the Fliers Sent to the Big Sale.

Most of the blue-blooded trotters that are to be disposed of at Madison Square Garden this week have arrived in town. They are quartered at the Tattersalls Building, on Seventh Avenue, near Central Park, and visitors were there in abundance yesterday. In point of speed, Pixley is the star of the sale, her mark of 2:08¼ making her the fastest one by the records ever offered for competition at the Garden.

Stamboul, who was also sold here in 1892, is the only trotter with a lower record ever disposed of at auction. The mare has been called "Pixley the Unlucky," which would indicate that she has more speed than is now credited to her. When she was brought here in 1893 and sold for $3,100, her record was 2:16, but she had never won a race. Some other horse always stood in the way, such cracks as Leopard, Rose, Keno F., and Jessie Gaines being the stumbling blocks in 1890, the first season Pixley was out. Richfiel1 & Leathers, who then owned the mare, decided to breed her the next year, and taking Dudd Doble, her trainer, in partnership, she was mated with Axtell. After raising a filly by the famous young stallion King, Pixley was included in the closing-out consignment sent here in 1893, and Don J. Leathers of Grand Rapids, Mich, one of the firm of Richfield & Leathers, bought her. He afterward let Doble take the mare, with the understanding that he would pay all expenses and retain the winnings.

Then Pixley got a new set of wings, and became one of the sensations of that season. She started in eleven races, won five, and was second in four. When Hulda trotted to her record of 2:08½, at Buffalo, in August of that year, Pixley was at her wheel, and when Alix landed the first heat of the memorable Columbian free-for-all purse at Chicago in 2:07¾, the once despised brown mare was so close that many declared she finished in front. A few weeks later, at Lexington, when Directum won the fastest four-heat contest ever trotted, Pixley was the contending factor throughout, and led the black giant to the wire in the only heat he lost after he recovered his old form. Here she earned her present record of 2:08¼, and last year she chased out such cracks as Alix and Lord Clinton in record-breaking time.

It is claimed that when Alix stepped the third mile of her race at Terre Haute in 2:05¼, Pixley was only a half second behind her old enemy. Now that she is to go to the highest bidder, there is considerable curiosity as to what estimate will be put on this trotter, whose career has been so eventful since her former appearance in the sale ring.

Pixley was foaled in 1885, and when led out for inspection yesterday was as restless and full of go as a filly. Monbars, who held the championship for three-year-old colts in 1892, is also owned by Mr. Leathers, and will be sold at the same time—probably to-morrow night. He was out as a pacer last season, and, in addition to his trotting record of 2:11¾, scored 2:16¾ at the lateral gait.

One of the best-looking trotters ever brought here for public competition is St. Vincent, a bay stallion, bred in Kentucky, and now hailing from New-Castle, Penn. This fellow stands sixteen hands full, and has the quality and substance that the breeders of light-harness stock are now trying to produce. He made two campaigns in the stable of M. E. McHenry, and has a race record of 2:13½. C. S. Clarke, proprietor of the farm where St. Vincent has been kept for some years, says he is going out of business, and was at first inclined to sell all his horses at Pittsburg. Afterward he decided that New-York was the place for a stallion like St. Vincent, and is content to abide by the verdict rendered here.

Gen. Jacob Balz, Vice President of the Driving Club of New-York; John Rudd, also an active member of the Executive Committee at Fleetwood, and other local fanciers were among those who looked critically at the fleet steppers now stabled at Tattersalls. A lot from Rushville, Ind., headed by Corinne, a strapping bay mare with a mark of 2:24½; Sister Lou, a black of neater pattern, with a record of 2:29¼ at three years, and Florence Sultan, who has 2:20¼ to her credit—all these are engaged for the Fleetwood meeting in August, and there are numerous others eligible to and well engaged in the slow classes.

Of pacers there are plenty, including such cracks as Charley Ford, 2:12½; Weed Wilkes and Maud P., each with a record of 2:14¼, and Cheerful Alcy, 2:15¼. Then there is a famous pair of roadsters in Lunette and Evangeline, who have been exhibited at the National Horse Show, and won honors in a long-distance competition on the road soon after ex-Congressman Reid of Erie, Penn., purchased them in Kentucky. George Starr, the clever trainer from Terre Haute, is here in charge of Flossie McGregor, a showy bay mare owned by a friend of his in that city. He drove her up to Fleetwood two days ago, and she was generally admired. Bonnie McGregor, the sire of Flossie McGregor, was a great favorite of Starr's, and he will drive the mare when she is sold in the Garden to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE HARNESS RACERS.

—It is understood in a small circle of his immediate friends in this city that the well-known driver, John A. Goldsmith, is here under medical care in a hospital. After the campaign in 1894 was over, Goldsmith was in bad health, and went to his home at Washingtonville, Orange County, for a rest. He came down to the Horse Show in November, and drove Stamboul the day he won the speed prize for stallions. Since then, this successful reinsman grew worse, and the doctors agreed that he must submit to a difficult and dangerous operation. This, it is reported, was performed a few days ago, and Goldsmith is now in a fair way for recovery. His whereabouts is kept a secret, as it would not do to disturb him with callers just now. He is only about thirty-six years old, but has been in the sulky for nearly twenty years. In that time he has made a snug fortune and is reputed to be worth $200,000. Several wealthy New-Yorkers, including F. P. Olcott, are anxiously awaiting the time when this master trainer can handle their trotters. His success with Alar last season won golden opinions among the millionaire fanciers, and they are all desirous of placing their fliers in his charge.

—There has been considerable gossip and guessing lately about the purchase of trotters with fast records to go to Europe. One story makes Col. Lawrence Kip a commissioner for James Gordon Bennett, and states that he will probably go across the ocean with the horses. Col. Kip does not deal in trotters, though he is the owner of some model roadsters, and has never been beaten as an exhibitor. Neither has he any intention of going abroad to oblige even an old friend like Mr. Bennett. It is a fact, however, that Walter Winans of Baltimore, who is now in Europe, has been on the lookout for some American cracks to take part in races there. He offered Major S. T. Dickinson $18,000 for his champion racing pair, Rose Leaf and Sally Simmons, who won a heat to pole in 2:15¼ last season. The Major replied that while the mares went well together, they differed so much in height that he would not recommend them as a pair. Sally Simmons stands 16 hands and a quarter of an inch, and Roseleaf 15.2.

—Everybody at all concerned in turf affairs is still talking about the entries for the Fleetwood purses. Votaries of running unite with the trotting horsemen in expressing pleasure at the way the owners and trainers have come to the rescue of the sport in this city. Congratulations are coming in to the Executive Committee of the Driving Park in the same profusion that entries were arriving earlier in the month. Secretary Ed S. Hedges says the total number of nominations for the nine purses foot up 423, instead of 422, as at first announced. In the first list published there was an omission. Mildred, a chestnut mare by Stormburg, entered in the 2:20 class, pacing, by A. P. McDonald of Albany, should have been included.

The Fast Colt Larabie Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.—For a long, private price, Joseph H. Thayer of this city has sold to George W. Leavitt of Boston the fast three-year-old colt Larabie. Larabie has a public trial record of 2:15, and is one of the fastest colts of his age.

This sale recalls two others in which these same men were concerned. George W. Leavitt is the commissioner who bought Ralph Wilkes for $30,000 in 1892, acting for Col. John E. Thayer of Boston. Joseph H. Thayer, who has just disposed of Larabie, is a successful trainer and dealer in fashionable harness racers. He has a public stable at the Lexington track, and has brought out several crack trotters, including Trevillian, 2:08¾, and Rex Americus, 2:11¾. The latter he owned, and after giving him a public trial in 2:15½ at two years, sold the colt to C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo for $15,000. Mr. Thayer developed Larabie last season in his two-year-old form, and started him in a stake at Lexington in October. The colt got away badly and was distanced, but came out a short time after and did the trial in 2:15 referred to in the above dispatch. He is a tall, well-made youngster, by Jay Bird, dam by Abdalbrino, and is heavily engaged in stakes and purses this season, including the 2:35 class for three-year-olds at Fleetwood.

Decernia Buys Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 25.—Gen. W. H. Gentry, Lexington, has sold to Ed Decernia, New-York, the four-year-old mare Lila Turner, by Jerome Turner, dam by Red Wilkes. Price, $2,000. Mr. Decernia has bought of Oscar Johnson, Millersburg, Ky., for $1,000, the six-year-old mare Mira Simmons, 2:20¾, by Simmons, dam by Allie West.

Yale Opposed to a Visit to England.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Yale News says to-day that Yale's opposition to the plan for sending an intercollegiate team abroad was based on the fact that such a plan would mean a season of seven months of training for the principal college athletes of America, who would be obliged to be in condition for the intercollegiate games in May, the English games in July, and the games between the London and New-York athletic clubs in September. It adds: "It remains to be seen whether Cambridge and Oxford will accept the plan, and, in case the games are arranged, it is possible the Yale management will advise its athletes not to join the team. The privilege of withdrawal is allowed by the terms of the vote."

Capt. Hickok says that Yale was not at all moved by any feeling against Pennsylvania. Yale athletes believe the Englishmen will refuse to accept the proposition of the Intercollegiate Association.

Princeton Not in League with Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Princeton Executive Committee on Athletics held a meeting to-day and resolved to issue for publication a statement contradicting the charge made by Mr. Ellis of the Graduate Athletic Committee of the University of Pennsylvania. The charge was that Yale and Princeton were agreeing to discontinue all football and baseball contests with Pennsylvania. The Executive Committee states that absolutely no communication on this subject has passed between Yale and Princeton.

Louty Won at Billiards.

Only one game was played in the billiard tournament at Maurice & John's rooms last night. E. Leary, 225, met E. Louty, 119. Louty won, making 119 to Leary's 210. Louty's high run was 17, and his average, 4 13-23.

MINOR SPORTS IN BRIEF.

—The Blue Front Athletic Club of Jersey City will hold its inaugural tournament next Friday evening at Wood's Hall, 314 and 316 Barrow Street. Three special bouts of six rounds each will be decided, as follows: "Sim" Robinson, Scottish-American Athletic Club, vs. "Jim" Cassidy, Lynch Association, at 158 pounds; "Hughey" O'Neill, Lenox Athletic Club, vs. Owen Watson of New-Brunswick, at catch weights, and Fred Cooper, Lynch Association, vs. "Willie" Thayer, Scotish-American Athletic Club, at 118 pounds. Among the exhibition bouts will be one between "Cal" McCarthy and "Bobby" Wilson.

—C. W. McDade of the Pacific Athletic Club of San Francisco, arrived in Yonkers Sunday evening, having left his city Sept. 16, 1894, on a tramp around the world.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

Bowling.—Brooklyn interclub tourney: Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Montauks, at 331 Bowery.
Meeting Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at 7 East Thirty-second Street, at 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Meeting Baseball League Schedule Committee, at Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Bowling.—Bank Clerks' League; Castle Point vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, at Brooklyn.
Whist.—Knickerbocker vs. Brooklyn, at Lincoln Club, Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.
Meeting of the Executive Committee, National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League; Bank Clerks' League; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Columbia, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Meeting Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at the Columbia, East Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.
Cake walk, Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.
Handicap foil competition, at New-York Fencing Club.
Berkeley School annual games, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at 2 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Boxing tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club.
Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,286 Broadway.

BASEBALL RULES CHANGED

Important Amendments to the Playing Code of the League.

MORE LATITUDE FOR THE PITCHER

The Bat Must Be Round and of Solid Hard Wood—A Restriction in the Use of Big Gloves.

The Rules Committee, minus Mr. Kerr of Pittsburg, who failed to put in an appearance, held an important meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, and made a number of changes in the playing rules. The alterations, it is generally believed by the critics, will result beneficially to baseball as played by the National League clubs. Messrs. Hanlon of Baltimore and Hart of Chicago are on the committee with Mr. Kerr. The latter's absence made the presence of another expert desirable, and Mr. Byrnes of the Brooklyn Club was called to the conference. The work of the trio will be submitted to Mr. Kerr for his approval to-day.

Baseball men were plentiful in the corridors of the hotel all day yesterday. They are here to attend the schedule meeting of the League, which begins to-morrow. The baseball outlook was reported to be unusually promising all along the line.

The first problem to receive the consideration of the rule makers was the size of the pitcher's plate. Last season it measured 12 by 4 inches, and many suggestions were made to increase the size. The committee was pretty well convinced before going into conference that to increase the size of the plate would be a desirable move, and the only argument had was over the amount of increase. It was finally decided to make it 24 by 6 inches.

Section 2 of Rule 14 was changed a bit, the last clause being struck out and this substituted: "Alternate or new ball so delivered to pitcher may be discolored by him, but by no other player, but in so doing he shall resort to no other means than rubbing with his hands and shall use no foreign substance other than earth, and said ball shall not be rolled or passed from player to player."

An important change was made by cutting out Rule 15 and substituting: "The bat must be round and made wholly of solid, hard wood."

This ruling gives a player the privilege of using a bat of any size and weight, but bars any but hard wood.

A new clause was added to Section 2 of Rule 19, reading: "No player except the catcher or first baseman shall be permitted to wear padded or lined gloves."

Rule 20 was cut out. This was absolutely worthless and was never followed. It related to keeping the players on the bench. The rule giving the player five minutes to leave the diamond when ordered out was changed so as to read one minute.

Several words were changed in Rule 26, but its import remains the same. Rule 34 was amended so as to stop "soldiering," i. e., delaying the game. Rule 35, referring to dead balls, was amended to include the word "touched." In its new form the rule reads: "A ball is a dead ball when stopped, handled, or touched."

That part of Rule 36 which reads "when approved by the umpire," was stricken out. This related to the batting order, which does not require the umpire's approval.

All balls rolling or bounding foul will hereafter be called foul balls, according to the change in Rule 39. Formerly a ball dropping inside the foul line and rolling out was a "fair" ball.

A new definition was given to the bunt. It was embodied in Rule 40, and reads: "A bunt hit is a deliberate attempt on the part of the batsman to hit a ball slowly within the infield so that it cannot be fielded by any infielder in time to retire the batsman."

This new section was added to Rule 43: "A strike is a ball tipped by the batsman and caught by the catcher within a ten-foot line." Rule 45 made "two out" when a player batted out of turn—the offender and the one whose turn it was to bat. The amendment makes only the offender "out."

The ruling on "trapped" balls was changed, making it necessary that two or more men shall be on bases when the play is made. The new coaching rule—No. 50—says that the coachers shall be restricted to coaching base-runners only, and shall not be allowed to address anybody else. The team of which the offender is a member shall be debarred from further playing.

The following amendment to the constitution was suggested by the committee:

"It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion. This shall especially apply to Section 3 of Rule 52, and also to Section 3 of Rule 56, and in the event of his failure to conform to these rules he shall be fined $10 for each offense upon the sworn statement of the Captain of one of the opposing teams and two reputable witnesses, whose affidavits must be forwarded to the Secretary of the League within twenty-four hours of the offense."

It was also recommended that the constitution to penalize this rule be as follows: "Any player, other than the Captain, leaving his position in the field, shall be fined by the umpire $10 for the first offense, and for the second offense he shall be removed from the game, and must leave the field forthwith."

Section 5 of Rule 29 was amended to read as follows: "The umpire shall remove a player for the violation of Section 1 of this rule, and the player so removed shall be ineligible to play in a championship contest for the next three succeeding games."

WESLEYAN'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE

The Team Doing Good Work Directed by Coach Woodcock.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Wesleyan baseball team practiced steadily in the cage last week under the direction of Coach Woodcock, who will remain here the remainder of this week. Ralph Stewart, formerly Captain and catcher of the Vermont University team, has been engaged to coach the men as soon as the weather permits outdoor work. Manager V. G. Smith is now making arrangements for a Southern trip during the Easter vacation.

The games thus far arranged are as follows: April 6, Vermont University at Middletown; April 9, Worcester Polytechnic at Middletown; April 12, Rutgers at New-Brunswick; April 13, University of Pennsylvania at Middletown; April 17, Brown at Providence; April 22, Williams at Middletown; April 24, Amherst at Amherst; April 27, Tufts at Middletown.

May 1, Yale at Middletown; May 4, Colgate at Middletown; May 6, Union at Middletown; May 9, Brown at Middletown; May 11, Lafayette at Middletown; May 14, Cuban Giants at Middletown; May 15, Trinity at Hartford; May 18, Amherst Aggies at Middletown; May 21, Holy Cross at Dorchester; May 22, Williams at Williamstown; May 25, Trinity at Middletown; May 28, Georgetown at Middletown; May 30, Columbia at Middletown.

June 1, Holy Cross at Middletown; June 6, Amherst at Middletown; June 8, Rutgers at Middletown.

BASEBALL IN ENGLAND.

Seventy Clubs in the London Association, Which Is Out of Debt.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The London Baseball Association held a meeting to-day, at which Chairman Knowles presided. Mr. Knowles spoke at length upon the growth of the association since its organization as a side show to "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West exhibition. He stated that it now counted in its membership seventy clubs in England, and was strongest in the northern counties. At Balham grounds had been secured for this year, and enclosed with a fence; and dressing rooms for the use of clubs playing there had been erected within the enclosure. The association this year, Mr. Knowles asserted, was free from debt.

An election of officers for the ensuing term was held, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Dewar as President and N. P. Cooke as Secretary. The season will open May 5.

The National Baseball Association also held a meeting, and elected Mr. Francis Lee of Cleveland, Ohio, and Derby, England, President, and Mr. N. P. Cooke Secretary. The committee of the association accepted, in the capacity of Trustees, the Challenge Cup, valued at £100, which was presented for competition by Mr. Thomas Dewar.

All of the reports received concur in expressing the opinion that there is a healthy growth of baseball in England.

Giants Sail Away To-day.

The Giants will sail for the Sunny South this afternoon, leaving at 3 o'clock from Pier 35, North River, on the steamer Tallahassee. The party will make its longest stay at Jacksonville, which point will be reached by rail from Savannah, the destination of the Tallahassee. Most of the players reported yesterday to Managing Director Freedman. Among the number were Capt. Davis, Farrell, Doyle, Knauss, Clark, German, Murphy, Burke, Tiernan, Bannon, and Stafford. Smith, a local catcher, will be taken along to help out in the practice. One correspondent will also accompany the ball players, making a party of thirteen. The superstitious were much disturbed yesterday when the number was announced, and they tried hard to figure out what form the hoodoo would assume. Rusie, Meekin, and Van Haltren, the other players who have signed, will make the trip to the Florida metropolis by rail, going from their respective homes. Catcher Park Wilson has not been heard from. He nor Westervelt has not signed, and it is thought that the latter may not do so. Last evening the ball players were tendered a beefsteak dinner by "Nick" Engle.

Baseball Men at Supper.

Last night Nick Engel gave a beefsteak supper to the members of the New-York Baseball Club and their friends at his place on Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway. Covers were laid for twenty, and after the supper the guests whiled away the time in singing, telling funny stories, and impromptu speeches. Mr. Engel presided at the table. Among those who enjoyed his hospitality were Frank Kraus of Cleveland, Ohio; R. W. Curtis, G. E. Stackhouse, "Sam" Crane, George Davis, the Captain of the New-Yorks; "Buck" Ewing, "Fred" Pfeffer, A. B. Koehler, Ed Hanlon, William Wood, John J. Doyle, C. A. Farrell, S. O. Johnson, and W. H. Murphy.

EXCELSIOR CLUB WON AFTER A TIE

The Interclub Whist Tournament of Brooklyn Ended.

The great interclub whist tournament in Brooklyn has just been finished, and the championship has fallen for this year to the Excelsior Club. The extreme closeness of these Brooklyn whist club contests has been one of the most remarkable features of these annual and very interesting tournaments. Twelve clubs were in the match this year, more than ever before, and the result, after the entire series of games had been played, was a tie for first place between the Excelsior and Lincoln Clubs. Both had been beaten one game in the series, the Lincolns by their rivals, the Excelsiors, while the latter club had met defeat at the hands of the strong Carleton team, last year's champions.

It is a singular coincidence that the Lincoln Club tied last year for first place with the Carletons, but the final result then as now terminated unfortunately for them.

The deciding game between the Lincoln and Excelsior Clubs was played last week at the rooms of the latter club. More interest was centred in this match than has been given to any other of the year. It was a grand struggle between whist experts. Each team did its level best to win and every hand was studied with the utmost care. Three rounds were played, and the evenness of the opponents can well be appreciated from the fact that at the end of the brain-racking contest, the victory rested on the narrow margin of two tricks. The Excelsiors scored 313, and the Lincolns 311. It was a remarkable whist match, and one which the Brooklyn players will long remember. The teams were the same as had played during the season, being for the Excelsiors, Daniel Chauncey, Captain; Charles E. Bigelow, Frederick S. Parker, Edwin W. Bigelow, and G. W. Chauncey, scorer; Lincolns—Reginald P. Rowe, Captain; Dr. Samuel Wait, Cyrus Stiles, James W. Langmuir, and H. S. Germond, scorer.

Following is the standing of the clubs playing in the tournament at the close of the regular series of championship games:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Points Scored.
Lincoln	10	1	3,529
Excelsior	10	1	3,466
Carleton	7	4	3,479
Union League	7	5	3,455
Crescent Athletic	6	5	3,440
Montauk	6	5	3,418
Hamilton	5	6	3,414
Hanover	4	7	3,436
Knickerbocker	4	7	3,404
Ridge	4	7	3,383
Midwood	3	7	3,411
Oxford	1	10	3,349

The Whist League trophy, which for the past year has occupied the place of honor in the rooms of the Carleton Club, will now be transferred into the Excelsior Club's keeping, and the presentation exercises will probably be held on the evening of Feb. 27, when the first tournament between the teams of the fifty from the Knickerbocker Club of New-York and the Brooklyn Whist Club will be played in Brooklyn.

The Executive Committee of the American Whist League met recently in Indianapolis and perfected arrangements for this year's whist congress, which will be held in that city. The convention will open June 18 and continue through to June 22. There will be six matches—the Hamilton Club trophy tournament, which decides the championship of the country; the American Whist League trophy contest, first and second progressive matches for fours, general progressive match for pairs, and a general match at straight whist.

The Westerners have been keeping whist very active lately, and their members are going to turn out in strong numbers at the coming convention. At that time the place of meeting will be decided upon for next year, and Brooklyn is making great efforts to have the congress. She has now fourteen clubs in the league, the largest number of any single city, and her chances for the next whist convention are very bright.

While the Executive Committee was in session at Indianapolis, the Hamilton Club of Philadelphia sent out a team to battle with the Minneapolis Club for possession of the American Whist League trophy held by that club since the congress last year. This trophy may be challenged for at intervals during the year. The Minneapolis team had defended it successfully against four Western clubs, but they encountered defeat at the hands of the Hamiltons, and the tropny is now in possession of the Philadelphia club. Three rounds of twenty deals each were played, the Hamiltons winning every round. Every man of the team is a whist power in himself, and all are well known throughout the country. They were Wilton C. Work, Gus Remak, Jr., A. L. Bullard, and Charles Mockridge.

Since the trophy has come East, the Hamiltons have been overwhelmed with challenges, and they will be kept busy for the next month or two defending it. The Knickerbocker Club of this city was the first to challenge, but its team was beaten a few days ago by thirteen tricks. The Knickerbocker players were Harold Smith, A. E. Taylor, H. N. Low, and C. R. Watson. The other clubs which are going to make a fight for it are the Newton (Mass.) Whist Club, the Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, (Del.,) Albany, Easton, (Penn.,) and the Manufacturers' and Philadelphia Whist Clubs of Philadelphia. The Newton Club will play next for it.

Washington Won at Whist.

The second game in the Inter-City Whist League series was played last Saturday night in the rooms of the Continental Club, at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street. The New-York whist representatives met the team from Washington, and the result was unfortunate so far as the New-Yorkers were concerned. It was a victory for the Washingtons by 1 trick, the same style of defeat that had been administered to the team from this city by the Baltimores the previous night. The contest Saturday was a very spirited and exciting one, the game being in doubt until the last hands at the last table were played. The score was 313 points for Washington to 312 for New-York. From this city the same men played that had met the Baltimores, being A. E. Taylor, Col. Buffinton, J. Kirby, and Thomas P. Borden from the Continental Club, and T. E. Otis, H. B. Newman, C. H. Watson, and Cito Hatch from the Knickerbockers. The Washington delegation was composed of J. Fogg, Captain; W. L. Harban, L. L. Harban, D. E. McComb, C. M. Barrick, E. C. Quackenbush, J. P. Wooten, and H. N. Low. They are all members of the famous Capitol Bicycle Club of Washington.

CLUBHOUSE FOR THE LIBERTYS.

A Desirable Home Found for the Wheelmen in Bedford Avenue.

The Clubhouse Committee of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn has found a desirable building, and in all likelihood a lease will be secured in the near future. The building is located next to the home of the Long Island Wheelmen, in Bedford Avenue, and, with but few alterations, will make a fine clubhouse. The Libertys have enlarged their membership considerably of late, making it imperative that new quarters be secured.

On March 7 the club will have its annual entertainment in Avon Hall. The programme to be offered will be the most attractive, it is said, ever presented by a cycle club. Carl von Lengerke, the renowned century-run Captain, will have charge of the stage.

Clemens Weiss, one of the most popular and hardworking members of the club, says that the Long Island century run, from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn, will be repeated this year, and that every effort will be made to have it bigger and better than it was last year. The run last year was remarkable as being the first open century ever wheeled on the island, and for the large number of ladies who took part.

A number of the Libertys held a conference at Avon Hall last evening. They discussed in an informal way only the affairs of the club.

Schemes of Two Chief Consuls.

There are two chief consuls in the League of American Wheelmen who embrace every opportunity to swell the association's membership. The gentlemen referred to are Isaac B. Potter of the New-York Division and Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division. Either can tell you of more reasons why a cyclist should join the league than one ever dreamed of, and the increase in the divisions is corroberative evidence that their eloquence is persuasive and effective. Under Mr. Potter's term the Empire State has again taken second place in point of membership, and before the year closes it should come very near being first. New-Jersey has gained rapidly of late, and, favored with the championship meet this Summer, ought to take high rank. Both consuls have a number of schemes on hand to attract members. Mr. Gentle has had made several hundred holders for application blanks, which he will send all over New-Jersey, while Mr. Potter's latest is a pad of blanks in pocketbook form for the local consuls. These will be distributed in the near future.

Harlem Wheelmen Dance.

The Harlem Wheelmen held the third of their ladies' receptions for the season at the Ellersile Assembly Rooms, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night. There were 250 young people present, and they danced well into the morning. The rooms were prettily decorated with the American colors. George J. Cook was the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George W. Elder, F. B. Barrett, A. R. Brown, Leslie C. Smith, E. T. Foote, H. W. Valentine, H. P. Boese, H. P. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Englert, Robert E. Shaw, M. B.

O'BRIEN ADVISES PATIENCE

Hints Vaguely to His Followers of Rich Favors to Come.

BOODLE ALDERMEN AGAIN EMBRACED

Insinuations About Grace Democrats and Mayor Strong's Appointees—Quick Words Lead to a Row.

There was evidence of the bitter feeling which the members of ex-Sheriff O'Brien's anti-Tammany Democracy have toward ex-Mayor Grace's organization, at the meeting of the County Committee of the O'Brien organization, at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, last night.

It was the first meeting of the County Committee for this year, and was interesting in more than one way. The hall was crowded and several women were present. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was at the back of the hall. Ex-Senator F. M. Bixby presided and James A. Morehead acted as Secretary.

Mr. Bixby made an opening speech, in which, after congratulating the County Committee of last year on its work in the campaign, he said:

"The attitude of our organization is in striking contrast with that of other organizations that were never true, never faithful, and always under suspicion." This reference was taken by his hearers to be the O'Brien way of looking at Mr. Grace's organization.

"There are incidental benefits," continued Mr. Bixby, much to the delight of his listeners, "to be derived as a result of the late victory which we have helped to attain. These benefits ought to come to us, and I believe they will."

Some shyness was shown over adopting a resolution declaring that Mayor Strong's appointments were in fulfillment of his pledges made to the people before election. Such a resolution was offered by J. J. Gifford, with a laudatory resolution on ex-Sheriff O'Brien, the "founder" of the organization. It was handed up without reading, and was apparently sidetracked when it reached the Chairman's desk. Gratitude for things expected is an attribute of political organizations.

After a few minutes, some one in the audience asked what had become of the resolution.

"What resolution?" asked Mr. Bixby.

James M. Brady quickly moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

No one seemed to know what became of this resolution, any more than the resolution commending the Mayor. The resolution seemed to get lost in the shuffle, as one of the delegates put it. It was not read when the resolutions defining the principles of the organization and calling loudly for home rule were read and adopted.

A committee of five was appointed to name the permanent officers for the year, and on its report Mr. Bixby was re-elected Chairman and Mr. Morehead Secretary. Alfred H. Smith was elected Assistant Secretary, Alfred M. Vernon Treasurer, and Bernard Kiernan Sergeant at Arms.

The districts named their executive members.

The Eighth Assembly District selected Henry W. Jaehne as one of its executive members, and the Twenty-fifth Assembly District selected Michael Duffy as one of its executive members. Both Jaehne and Duffy were members of the notorious boodle Board of Aldermen of 1884. Jaehne served his term in prison and O'Brien got Gov. Flower to restore him to citizenship. He took his seat on the platform last night with several other of the executive members.

The resolution commending the Mayor was not called up again; it was simply left unacted upon to await the course of events.

Toward the end of the meeting ex-Sheriff O'Brien was called on for a speech, and he made one that will excite some comment. In it he took a shy at the Grace organization, and made some rather remarkable statements.

He declared that nine months ago he, Walter Hutchins, and William Campbell of his organization met behind closed doors in the Central National Bank and named William L. Strong for Mayor and John W. Goff for Recorder, and agreed that a German should be nominated for Sheriff.

He said that he did not complain because the organization had not yet been recognized in the Mayor's appointments, but what he did complain of was that "traitors who were first on one side and then on the other had received recognition.

"We will hold up the hands of those gentlemen we did so much to elect," declared Mr. O'Brien. "They made gentlemanly promises both in public and in private, and I have no doubt but that they will fulfill them like gentlemen. I believe that this will be made apparent before the week is out.

"We don't ask business men to sign promises. Those promises made nine months ago behind locked doors will be kept, and we name the men who will keep them.

"We name William L. Strong, we name John W. Goff, and we name Tamsen, who was named by the Germans, as the secret conclave determined the Germans should name a man for that place, and two men here know what I speak. William Campbell knows, and Walter Hutchins knows, and they were at the secret conference.

"Of course you are disappointed when you see men receiving the honors who don't belong in the city or in the State. We can find men in this city intelligent and clever enough to fill these places without going to Texas and to California and to Rhode Island and to New-Jersey.

"You have worked, and you should receive some of the emoluments, and not have the country scraped to find men for them.

"Gentlemen, thank you for your attention. I feel prouder than if I had every position Mayor Strong could give me."

Mr. O'Brien sat down amid a storm of cheers.

Ex-Sheriff James J. O'Brien had just finished his speech last night at the anti-Tammany organization's County Committee meeting in the Lyceum Opera House when Capt. T. J. Madge, whose name was on the "prominent-persons present" list that had been handed to the reporters, arose from a front seat and tried to gain the recognition of Chairman Bixby.

The meeting had broken up, and the crowd was making its way to the street. It was said afterward that he wanted to make a speech.

Andrew Carson, Chairman of the Fourteenth Assembly District delegation, which occupied front seats, told Madge that the meeting had adjourned. Madge replied that it had not, and wanted to know who had adjourned it. Carson said he had made the motion.

Madge cried, hotly: "You're a —— —— liar!"

"What's that?" fairly shrieked Carson.

About a quarter of the crowd, or all those who had occupied the forward part of the hall, and had not had a chance as yet to get out, stopped and looked as the two men's voices had been heard above the hum of the outgoing audience.

Carson turned, threw his overcoat, which had been hanging over his arm, on a table, and tried to make his way toward Madge. Friends had stepped in, however, and the men were dragged away from each other.

Carson was furious, and his face was of a deep red color. As Madge walked away, he said, loud enough to be heard by the Carson crowd: "What the —— do I care for that fellow?"

A few of Carson's friends advised him to "do" Madge, and be done with it, but the men were kept apart.

TELLER ROBS A LYNCHBURG BANK

His Defalcation Amounts to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—A Railroad Man Implicated in His Crime.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 25.—Walker G. Hamner, teller of the First National Bank, is short in his accounts and under arrest. The President and the cashier of the bank had cause to suspect, some days ago, that there were some slight irregularities in the bank. Saturday evening their investigation culminated in an unreserved confession from Hamner of his shortage.

The bank officials to-night announce that the shortage is $25,841. In addition, the examining committee found checks of R. H. Pannill, local ticket agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, aggregating $8,186.73, unpaid, which had been carried by Teller Hamner.

Upon this development the bank officials swore out a warrant for the arrest of Pannill, charging him with conspiracy with Hamner to rob the bank, and he was arrested to-night.

Pannill denies that he has done anything criminal. He is making an effort to give the ten-thousand-dollar bail bond required, but had failed up to a late hour to-night.

Hamner is taking matters coolly. He has a family of ten children, besides his wife and mother, and his downfall is attributed to extravagant living. Pannill is married, but has no children. He has been a prominent figure in fashionable society.

The bank still has a large surplus and its solvency is not impaired. Its doors were opened promptly at the usual hour this morning, and business was transacted up to the hour of closing. The teller is bonded in $15,000, by the Guarantee Company of North America, and the bank will thus lose about $18,000. Its surplus fund and undivided profits amount to $77,000.

PRITCHARD USED A PEN-KNIFE

Stabbed Another Boy and Wounded Him So Badly that He May Die—Says He Acted in Self-Defense.

Thomas Pritchard, thirteen years old, a scholar in the Thirteenth Street Grammar School, who lives in Jones Street with his parents, got into a row with some boys on his way home early last evening, and stabbed an Italian lad, Joseph Canneo, fifteen years old, so severely with a pocket-knife that he may die.

Joseph Canneo and his brother John are newsboys, and their father has a fruit stand at Bleecker and Carmine Streets. The Pritchard boy says he does not know just how the trouble started. He says his eye was blacked and his head hurt, whereupon he grabbed a pocket-knife from a boy and stabbed Canneo.

The boy staggered to a railing. James Faulie, who lives at 18 East Fifty-eighth Street, came along and held Pritchard until a policeman arrested him. Canneo was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said the wound might prove mortal.

The boy Pritchard at the station house said he had acted in self-defense. Bail was refused. His father is a longshoreman.

John Canneo said that he had found a package of coffee in the street to which Pritchard also laid claim. The coffee was sold for 10 cents, and the fight arose over the disposition of the money. John said he was getting badly punished when Joseph came to his aid and was stabbed.

LAWYER JOHN A. PAYNE INDICTED

Charged with Compounding a Felony —The Commercial Union Case.

When the case of Leo Silvera against the Commercial Union was called in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon the three officers of the union, George B. Townsend, Benjamin A. Dare, and Samuel J. Aulsbach, walked up to the railing as if they had nothing to fear from any one.

The Commercial Union engaged a number of young men to act as agents, Silvera charged last week, promising them large salaries. The agents were required to deposit $100 each as security. The salaries were not forthcoming to any of the men, and when they asked for their deposits they were told that they had become members of the firm, and would get their money when the firm was dissolved.

Leo Silvera, together with William B. Lachlan, had the men arrested last week. When the case came up for examination on Friday neither of the complainants was in court. John A. Payne appeared for the the officers of the union, and demanded the instant discharge of his clients, on the ground that no complainant appeared.

Justice Simms set the case down for the next day and sent an officer out to find the complainants. Lachlan had disappeared and could not be found. Silvera could not be found either, but later in the day he was seen in the courtroom and was brought before Justice Simms, who sent him to the House of Detention.

Since that time Silvera has been kept closely guarded. He made a confession on Saturday to Justice Simms, saying that Lawyer Payne had been to see him and had paid both him and Lachlan to get out of the way and stay away.

Silvera was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday morning, and as a result of his visit an indictment was found against Lawyer Payne, charging him with compounding a felony.

When the prisoners were brought before Justice Simms Payne was one of the lawyers who appeared. He did not have very much to say, however, but left most of the talk to his associates. A detective stood near him through the proceedings. He had a bench warrant for Payne's arrest.

When the case was heard by Justice Simms, and Lawyer Payne had finished his work, he was placed under arrest by the detective. He was furiously angry, and denounced his arrest as an outrage, saying that he was a victim of a conspiracy. Payne was taken to Police Headquarters for the night. He will be arraigned before Justice Cowing in Part I. of General Sessions this morning.

The Naming of the Triplets.

From The Albany Argus.

Mr. and Mrs. John Weshing's triplets were christened Saturday night by the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffman, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Weshing are members. Mr. Hoffman performed the marriage ceremony for them, and it was fitting that he should perform the christening ceremonies. John Weshing has had all the notoriety out of the triplets that he wants, and probably more since their arrival than in all his life before So the doors of 464 Third Street were locked, no outsiders being admitted. John, James, and Louis are the names which John Weshing gave the boys. The one born last is the largest and strongest of the trio, and Mrs. Weshing gave John the privilege of naming it. He called it John, after himself. The first born, was named James, in compliment to the boy's maternal grandfather. The second born was called Louis, because both Mr. and Mrs. Weshing thought that a "pretty" name. People have come to the house in droves since The Argus published the fact that Mrs. Weshing had given birth to triplets. Those who wanted to see the youngsters brought presents for them, and the little house is filled with gifts left there by liberal people. One woman gave Mrs. Weshing a bundle of fine baby clothes of soft fabrics and trimmed with delicate laces, the like of which Mrs. Weshing had never even hoped to own.

FOR THE GOULD WEDDING

All the Arrangements Have Been Practically Completed.

THE COUNT'S LAST BACHELOR DINNER

Mayor Strong Will Officiate at the Civil Ceremony on Saturday —Will Miss Gould Become a Catholic?

Preliminary to the union of Miss Anna Gould, the youngest daughter of Jay Gould, who left a fortune of $80,000,000, and Count Jean de Castellane, a representative of the old French nobility, three dinners will be given by those either directly or indirectly interested in the nuptials.

The Count de Castellane will, to-night, entertain his friends at the Waldorf for the last time as a bachelor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould will introduce the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, the parents of the Count, to their friends at a dinner on Friday night, and Miss Anna Gould will entertain those who are to serve her as bridesmaids, the Misses Helen Miller Gould, Adelaide Montgomery, Kittie Cameron, and Beatrice Richardson, on Saturday night.

The arrangements for the religious ceremony on Monday are now practically completed. They are much more elaborate than those for the civil marriage on Saturday. That will be held at the residence of George J. Gould. Mayor Strong will officiate, and the only guests will be the members of the two families and Frederic R. Coudert and ex-Judge Dillon. The latter two will attend in a legal capacity. Monday's religious ceremony will probably begin at noon.

The facts that the marriage will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan and that the members of the de Castellane family are ardent Catholics have caused a report that Miss Gould would probably, after reaching Paris, embrace the Catholic faith.

George Gould, when spoken to on this subject yesterday, declined to say anything about it, and intimated that the creed of the clergyman who pronounced Miss Anna Gould Countess de Castellane was not of vital importance.

Miss Anna Gould has been devout in her father's faith, Presbyterianism, although she has not been so active, religiously, as her sister Helen.

While an alliance with the Gould family has its advantages materially and socially, the de Castellanes have much that is everywhere regarded as desirable. The Count possesses a good income, which will be increased by a gift from his father of 1,000,000f., a comfortable fortune in France.

The Marquis de Castellane, who is short and stout, and wears whiskers and a mustache, which give him a military appearance, seems to be well pleased with what little he has seen of America, and so does the Marquise. With Mrs. George Gould they attended Mr. Bagby's "musical morning," at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday. They rode in to the hotel in an open carriage. Both ladies were attired in dark costumes. The Marquise, who, it has been remarked, resembles Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, wore a handsome coat of caracole, relieved by an aigrette of changeable green feathers. She is of the blond type. Her features are well cut and regular, her face strong and intelligent in expression.

She sat in the little golden balcony in the ballroom with Mrs. Gould and Lady Gwendoline Little, and was shown almost as much attention by the audience as were the artists.

Count Henri de Castellane, the younger brother of Count Jean de Castellane, who is an officer in the Hussars, stationed at Bordeaux, sauntered in during the performance. He will act as best man for his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, Count de Castellane, and the Marquis were among the first-nighters who saw "The Foundling" at Hoyt's Theatre last night. They sat in the last row of the orchestra circle and were of great interest to the others in the audience.

The list of ushers for the wedding is not yet completed, but it will probably include Brockholst Cutting, Raoul Duval, and Prince del Grago. About 800 invitations to the wedding have been issued. Those sent by Count de Castellane include M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; M. le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Ambassador; Count Zaarina of Germany, Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador, and Count Ruspoli of France.

FOR ONE POLICE COMMISSIONER

A Majority of Staten Island Republicans Favor the Bill.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 25.—The Republican General Committee of Richmond County met here to-night to take action relative to the deal consummated last week which resulted in the resignation of the Democratic Board of Police Commissioners, headed by Nicholas Muller, and the appointment of a Republican board.

It was understood that the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the appointment by Republican county officials of a single Police Commissioner, who shall hold office for three years, and thereafter be elected at the polls, would be withdrawn.

At the meeting to-night, Messrs. E. D. Clark and Read Benedict led the faction favoring the withdrawal of all legislation and allowing the deal to stand. H. E. Buel, David J. Jones, and George M. Pinney led the factions which condemned the deal and favored the passage of the bill.

After a stormy session of nearly two hours, resolutions were adopted by a vote of 37 to 18, urging the passage of the single-head bill, and condemning the Police Board deal.

Henry Clay Maligned.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

An old gentleman who had a personal acquaintance with some of the great men in Washington half a century ago told me that Henry Clay was cruelly misrepresented in the opinion which is commonly held by this generation as to his habits. He said Clay was a remarkably temperate man for those days. The idea that he was addicted to gambling, he said, was far from the truth. Mr. Clay was fond of cards and frequently played with his friends, but he preferred the social games to those on which money was staked. The stories of his heavy betting and his eagerness to risk his money at games of chance, my old friend told me, were wild exaggerations. Clay was convivial, but wine never o'ercrowed his royal spirit or lured him to excess. John Randolph's epigram which led to the duel between him and Clay has been accepted as a description, but it was only the poisoned arrow of a malignant spirit.

There Was Never Any Doubt.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Congressman Livingston's views of the new silver party were telegraphed all over the country on Wednesday. His offer to bet $1,000 on the success of such a party was conspicuously presented as evidence of the intensity of his zeal. Friday's Atlanta Constitution contains a sort of hedging explanation from the Atlanta Congressman to the effect that the Democratic candidates would stand on a silver platform, and that he would support the party nomination. That is very different from his first-announced declarations. He and all the others who are traducing Mr. Cleveland knew exactly how he stood on the silver question, and in no manner, shape, or form has any man who voted for him any reason for claiming that he was misled or deceived as to what he would do in case of his election to the Presidency.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

George L. Pease.

George L. Pease, formerly Vice President of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, died yesterday morning at his home, 325 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

He was stricken with apoplexy at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mr. Pease had been ill all Winter, and for two weeks had been confined to his bed. His illness is attributed to worry over the $354,000 defalcation of Samuel C. Seely and Frederick Baker.

When the defalcation was discovered Mr. Pease did all in his power for the bank and its depositors, and overexerting himself, affected his health.

He was re-elected Vice President at the annual meeting on Jan. 8, but resigned his position on Feb. 15, and at once took to his bed, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Pease owned a large interest in the Boorum & Pease Company, which manufactures blank books, and left a large estate.

He was born in Painesville, Ohio, in June, 1835. With his father he moved to Detroit, Mich., when he was nine years old, and there and at Lodi, Mich., he obtained his education. He afterward taught school and engaged in civil engineering. He was admitted to his father's business, and later bought out his father's interest in the Detroit Paper Company. He came to New-York in November, 1868, and associated himself with William B. Boorum, under the firm name of Boorum & Pease, and did a blankbook and stationery business. The company became a stock corporation in 1890, with Mr. Pease as its President.

He was a Director of the Washington Trust Company and the Shoe and Leather National Bank of New-York, the People's Trust Company, and the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn, and the Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Mass. He was President of the Stationers' Board of Trade, Vice President of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New-York, and Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Brooklyn. He was a benevolent man, and contributed to many charities. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Allan McNaughtan.

In speaking of him yesterday President Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, said: "Mr. Pease was a depositor in this bank for years, and in 1883 was made a Director. In 1887 he was elected Vice President, and resigned on Feb. 15, 1895. He was a business man, and was obliged to devote most of his time to his own affairs. Not being a salaried officer of this bank, as a consequence his time was his own.

"But, of course, he took a lively interest in the affairs of the bank, yet his place was very different from that of a salaried officer. The man who succeeds him gets a salary, and devotes his whole time to the business. When Mr. Pease was re-elected at the January meeting, there was no intimation that he would resign."

The funeral will be from the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Pease was a Trustee.

Rudolph Sampter.

Rudolph Sampter, senior member of the law firm of Sampter & Fleischmann of 329 Broadway, died at his home, 1,238 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning.

He was born in Germany in 1850. He came to America with his parents when he was eight years old.

He was a graduate of the Columbia Law School. He also made an independent study of medicine.

Eighteen years ago he married Miss Virginia Kohlberg in this city. He leaves two young daughters.

Mr. Sampter was a member of the Ethical Culture Society. In the workings of this society he took a deep interest, and, as far as his health permitted, took an active part. He was connected with no other religious body.

The funeral will be held at 1,238 Fifth Avenue, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The body will be cremated.

Prof. Washington Hasbrouck.

Prof. Washington Hasbrouck died Sunday in Newburg, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old. He was Vice President of the Kingston Academy three years. He then established a classical school in Saugerties, and later a school in Jersey City, where he remained twenty years. Afterward he became Principal of the Normal and Model schools in Trenton, N. J., which position he filled thirteen years. During the last five years he lived in Newburg.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Cornelius W. L. F. Morrow died at his residence, in Huntington, L. I., Sunday night. He was born in Paterson, N. J., Aug. 16, 1824, was graduated from Wesleyan University, and wrote copiously for magazines and newspapers. He lectured on literary and political subjects, and was at one time a prominent figure in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, residing in McDonough Street. He was well known in club circles, and was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher's, and for years a member of his church. Mr. Morrow amassed a fortune in the woolen manufacturing business in Paterson during the war, but lost most of it in speculation. He had resided in Huntington nine years.

—Prof. James Richard Monks, Superintendent of the educational department of the Elmira State Reformatory, died suddenly at his home, in Elmira, yesterday, of heart disease. He was fifty-one years of age, and ranked very high in the educational circles of this State. His reputation was based principally upon his work as the head of the reformatory school system, which he raised to a high degree of efficiency, attracting the admiration of educators and penologists all over the country. During the recent reformatory investigation, he stood firmly for Mr. Brockway, and his counsel was of great value to the Superintendent and the management of the institution.

—William A. Cochran, a member of the banking firm of L. H. Taylor & Co. of Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was thirty-five years old. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, the Union League, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and was very active in the Masonic order. He had been suffering from diabetes for several months. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Dr. Milton N. Taylor of Baltimore, well known in medical and political circles, died yesterday of heart failure. He held the office of City Physician in 1853 and 1854, and was Health Commissioner under Mayor Banks from 1867 to 1871. He took an active part in the organization of the Democratic Party after the war, and had since been prominent as President of Conventions.

—T. Lewis Peissner, a newspaper man of Schenectady, N. Y., died of pneumonia Sunday. He was the only son of Col. Elias Peissner, formerly of the Union College Faculty, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. His grandfather was Prof. Taylor Lewis, whose lifelong devotion to the interests of Union College is well remembered.

—John A. Burch, General Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Passenger Department, died at Buffalo last evening from neuralgia of the heart. His railroad career covered nearly half a century. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

—Otto Puls, an actor of prominence in the German theatres, died in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He was forty-seven years old. Before he settled in Newark permanently he was identified with German theatricals in Milwaukee, Wis., and Omaha, Neb.

—Joseph L. Myers of the shipping firm of A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad Street, died Saturday at 264 West Fifty-seventh Street after a brief illness. He was forty years old, and a member of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges.

—Second Lieut. W. Markland of the Twelfth Infantry, United States Army, is dead. He was promoted from the ranks two years ago.

Mexico Has Supplementary Jurors.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

This Yankee Nation is a pretty bright and smart one, or at least it thinks it is so, and still it can learn something from Mexico. The juries of that country consist of eleven persons with what they call two suplantes; "supes" is the term of the stage. These supplementary jurymen sit in trials of the case, listening to testimony, but serve no other purpose than to take the place of any juryman who may be taken ill during the trial. If two should be incapacitated these two supplementaries take their places upon the jury. If no such emergency arises the eleven jurymen decide the case, the two taking no part in the deliberation of final action. They are merely emergency jurors.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL BILL

AN EFFORT TO RECALL IT FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Assemblyman La Fetra Says Its Passage Was Unconstitutional, but Fails to Have House Pass on It.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—There was a large gathering in the Assembly Chamber when the House was called to order this evening. The calendar was not a large one, and consisted principally of bills on the order of second reading.

Mr. La Fetra introduced this resolution:

Whereas, Assembly Bill No. 11 duly passed this House on the 20th day of January, 1895, and that it was thereupon duly sent to the Senate for its consideration; and,

Whereas, Said bill was thereafter duly amended by the Senate, and on the 1st day of February, 1895, duly passed said honorable body, as amended, and was thereupon returned to the Assembly for its further consideration; and,

Whereas, Judson Lawson, the introducer of said bill, moved that this body concur in said Senate amendments, and the Speaker thereupon put the motion to concur, and a roll call was thereupon had, which resulted in favor of the passage of the same; and thereupon the said Speaker duly declared said bill passed, as amended, and directed said bill to be sent to the Mayor of the City of New-York for his approval thereto, and, if he should approve thereof, that said bill be sent to the Governor for his action thereon; and,

Whereas, Thereafter the Mayor of the City of New-York approved of said bill, with its alleged amendments, and forwarded the same to his Honor Levi P. Morton, Governor of this State, who thereafter signed the same and filed the same in the office of the Secretary of State; and,

Whereas, It is provided by Article III., Section 15, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, that "No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the Acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of the majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and upon the reading of the bill, no amendment shall be allowed, and the question of its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal, and,

Whereas, Said bill passed the Assembly with no amendments, after the last reading of the bill, and the question upon its final passage was taken immediately after said last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal, and was thereupon duly sent to the Senate for its consideration, and the honorable Senate saw fit to amend said bill after its final passage by the Assembly, and,

Whereas, Upon its return, as amended by the Senate, no motion was put to reconsider the vote by which said bill had finally passed the Assembly, and,

Whereas, Said bill, after it had been returned to the Assembly, and was in its control, was not printed and did not lie upon the desks of its members for three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, in the final form in which said Assembly was to consider the bill upon its last reading and final passage in its amended form, and,

Whereas, The fifteenth Section of Article III. of the Constitution of this State has not been observed, and said bill has never been properly before this House for its consideration, in the form in which it was amended by the Senate, be it

Resolved, That a respectful message be sent to the Secretary of State, requiring the return of Assembly bill No. 11 that the vote by which the bill was originally passed be reconsidered, and that the Senate bill be sent to the Committee on Cities, from which it was originally reported, with instructions to report forthwith the bill as amended by the Senate, and that said bill be placed on the order of third reading for its final passage in its amended form, or such other or further proceedings be had as to this honorable body may seem proper in compliance with the Constitution of this State. Be it further

Resolved, That a respectful message be sent to the Mayor of the City of New-York, requiring that he reinstate the heads of departments which he has removed in compliance with the alleged act of the Legislature, until such time as said bill be passed in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.

As soon as the Clerk read the last word, Speaker Fish said: "The resolution is out of order."

"What?" said Mr. Foley. "Doesn't the Speaker desire to have it debated?"

Speaker Fish said: "It is not within the power of this House to withdraw a bill from the Secretary of State. It is therefore out of order."

The resolution was then returned to Mr. La Fetra.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Conkling which he received from a Good Government Club in New-York City, urging the passage of the Police Magistrates' bill for New-York City.

Mr. Hennessy moved to correct the wording of the resolution, saying that bad English had been used in its construction. He afterward withdrew his motion, but Mr. Ainsworth desired to debate the resolution and it went over, under the rules.

MANY MARINE MISADVENTURES

Capt. Stewart of the Duchess of Roxburghe Drowned During the Voyage.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Capt. Stewart of the British steamer Duchess of Roxburghe, which arrived at Liverpool from Galveston and Norfolk yesterday, was drowned during the voyage. The after crank pin of the Roxburghe was broken while en route.

The British ship Ladakh, Capt. Doyle, which sailed from New-York Feb. 5 for Hongkong, has put into St. Vincent, her decks having been swept by the heavy seas. Her hatches were stove in, boats damaged, one seaman drowned, and the Captain and first officer sustained broken legs. Six hundred cases of petroleum were jettisoned.

The British steamer Ganges, Capt. Roberts, from New-Orleans for Havre, via Corcubien, Spain, which, while being towed from the last-named port for Havre, parted her towing lines and disappeared during a gale off the Island of Ushant, France, was towed into Havre to-day.

The Norwegian bark Lindsay, which was abandoned on Feb. 18, in latitude 51° north, longitude 13° west, while on a voyage from Appalachicola, for Sutton Bridge, was sighted Feb. 22, in latitude 51° north, longitude 17° west. She is dangerous to navigation.

The hull of the British bark Annie Stafford, from Philadelphia, before reported burned at Dieppe, and surveyed and condemned, was sold at auction on Feb. 21, for £240.

The British steamer Iran, Capt. Jennings, from New-Orleans, Feb. 4, for Bremen, arrived to-day at Portland, where she landed Capt. Pickels and six of the crew of the British brig Prussia, from Gibara, Jan. 23, for Philadelphia. The Prussia was abandoned 500 miles from Delaware Breakwater, having lost her rudder and become dismantled.

The Italian steamer Citta di Messina, from Palermo, for New-Orleans, with a cargo of fruit, has arrived here, short of coal.

The American schooner Lucy A. Davis, Capt. Loring, from Sagua, for New-York, laden with sugar, has put in here, leaking badly. She has also lost her sails.

The British steamer Lusitania, Capt. Livett, from London, Jan. 15, for Jamaica and other ports, with an excursion party on board, has arrived here.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; good middling, 5⅝c; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net receipts, 8,484 bales; gross, 8,988 bales; exports coastwise, 3,851 bales; sales, 2,900 bales; stock, 377,286 bales. To-morrow being a legal holiday in Louisiana the cotton futures will be suspended here, and the Cotton Exchange will be closed at noon.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,510 bales; exports coastwise, 4,739 bales; sales, 904 bales; stock, 134,508 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 3,321 bales; exports coastwise, 1,211 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 68,116 bales.

Latest Arrival.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Feb. 14, with mdse. to the New-York Shipping Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 11:35 P. M.

Rooms Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

16 EAST 43d ST.—Unexceptionable table board.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Front, sunny room, fourth floor, with board; terms reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

130 WEST 36th ST., OPPOSITE Marlborough.—Second-story front room, handsomely furnished; gentlemen only.

242 EAST 49th ST.—Sunny back parlor; private house; all conveniences; for two persons; reference.

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LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Now Open.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

AN IDEAL WINTER AND SPRING RESORT.
HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
24 hours from New-York. Through Pullman daily over Penn. R. R. Natural thermal waters; fine bathing establishment. Amusements. Elevation 1,800 feet. Dr. Schuman Leclercq of Carlsbad, Austria, resident physician.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
Unexcelled in the South. Circulars.
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost $1,000,000. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry average temperature of 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open, and will remain open for the season of 1895. Rates reasonable. Apply at

THE SHERWOOD,
44th ST. AND 5th AV.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS' SONS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Parties desiring to find superior cuisine and attendance, with home comforts, also elegantly-furnished rooms, in a select house, can address GREY GABLES, Box 165 Post Office, Lakewood, N. J.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
INDIEN
GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

Hotels.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.
A select family hotel of the highest reputation on the American plan. Rates to suit the times.
C. L. BRIGGS.

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Metropolitan Opera House Co. Pianos.
KNABE Grands and Uprights, specially selected and used by the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Co., and at the Metropolitan Opera House, during the past season, as good as new, for sale at liberal reductions from original prices.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue.

Dry Goods.

CONTINUATION OF PERFUMERY SALE. Special offerings in Biarritz Gloves, 59c.; 4-Button Embroidered Piques, 75c.; 8-Button Kid Mousquetaires, 89c.; 12-Button, 98c.; Muslin and Cambric Underwear, 14c., 29c., 39c., were 98c. and $1.25. Lavalliere Corsets, so good fitting, so lasting, so perfect, so cheap. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, Feb. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1895, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, 50,000 pounds to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., 50,000 pounds at U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and 50,000 pounds at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Jan. 24, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1895, for the purchase, including removal; or for the removal alone, of the sunken dredge "Flood Rock," lying in east channel of East River at Sunken Meadow, at which place and time they will be publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col., Engrs.

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Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office.
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—REJANE.
(Theatre closed Monday and Tuesday nights.)
Beginning Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, and continuing every evening and Saturday mat

TO PRESS THE CITY BILLS

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for To-morrow.

POLICE MEASURE ESPECIALLY NAMED

Will Petition the Legislature to Pass a Removal Bill—What Messrs. Smith, Schwab, and Larocque Say.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting to-morrow to urge the Legislature to take action on the bills that are now before it in the interest of the City of New-York.

It is a recognized fact that for years the administration of the police courts has not been what it should be. The manner in which the Justices have conducted their court business had much to do with the uprising of popular sentiment that culminated in the charge of the city's administration. It was used as an argument during the last political campaign, and that which the people declared to be their desire in the matter the Chamber of Commerce is now going to see carried out if it possibly can.

It has been freely said that the delay in taking action on the bills presented by the Committee of Seventy has been for the purpose of whipping Mayor Strong into the political traces by those in power at Albany and that no further power will be lodged in his hands until he makes it clear to those who have the fate of the bills in their keeping that he will announce such appointments, in the event of the bills being passed, as they may recommend.

Such action on the part of the Legislature has become more and more manifest, and to check it and give the city what every citizen who has its interest at heart desires, Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and others Saturday addressed the following letter to Mr. Orr:

New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

Alexander E. Orr, President Chamber of Commerce, New-York City:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, believing that the administration of the lower criminal courts of this city to be a perversion of justice, an oppression of the poor, and a scandal to the fair name of this city, respectfully request that you will, at an early day, call a meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to pass, without further delay, a bill for the removal of Police Justices of this city and the reorganization of that branch of our criminal procedure. Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. SMITH, R. M. GALLAWAY,
C. N. BLISS, HENRY HENTZ,
S. PERSELL, MORRIS K. JESUP,
JAMES M'CREERY, HUGH N. CAMP,
HORACE PORTER, THOS. B. CLARKE,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB.

President Orr took immediate action in receipt of the letter yesterday morning, and called a meeting for 12:30 P. M. to-morrow.

The fact that the Police Magistrates bill has been in the Legislature for over a month, and has not been considered, leads to the conclusion that there is no present desire among the legislators to pass it. It gives Mayor Strong the power to appoint the new magistrates, and this seems to be the stumbling block that prevents its passage.

Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday, when spoken to about the proposed meeting:

"We want to get the present Police Justices out of office with the least possible delay, for we are thoroughly convinced that they are unfit men to hold such responsible positions.

"We cannot reach them under the Power of Removal bill, and will have to legislate them out of office before we can get rid of them, and reorganize the courts. The only way in which we can do this is by the aid of the bill that is now before the Legislature. If we can get that passed, the work can be accomplished.

"The bill was introduced on Jan. 16, and in some way has passed from sight. It has been hanging fire too long, and we are going to try to start it up, and get it passed by means of a petition to the Legislature."

Gustav H. Schwab, in speaking about the contemplated action of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I signed the letter to Mr. Orr asking him to call a meeting because I thought the Police Justices and other bills in the interest of the city should be passed by the Legislature.

"They have been before that body long enough without action being taken upon them, and we intend to stir the Legislature up in the matter, if we possibly can.

"Our object is to carry out the purpose with which the bills were drawn and introduced, and this we cannot do as long as they remain in pigeon holes or hidden away in committees. I have just returned from Washington, and I have not had an opportunity to see any of those who signed the letter this morning, but they are all earnest in the matter, and mean to have the bills passed if it is possible to pass them."

Joseph Larocque, who has taken such an active part in drawing bills for bettering the condition of the city's affairs, expressed himself yesterday as pleased with the proposed action by the Chamber of Commerce. He said:

"Everybody in this city knows that the administration of the Police Courts is notoriously and scandalously corrupt, and that such administration should be put an end to. One of its worst features is that its evil effects are felt most seriously by the more humble members of the community.

"I don't know why the bills to improve the political affairs of this city should be hung up in the Legislature, unless it is done to force Mayor Strong's hand, and get him to pledge himself in advance to divide and distribute the patronage in a manner that will be satisfactory to the politicians who are trying to coerce him.

"The city needs immediate action on its bills; they have been delayed too long already. There are no politics in the Police Justices bill or the School bill, and they should be passed.

"It has been claimed, for political purposes, that there is a doubt of their being constitutional, but that matter has been thoroughly considered; it was fully gone over when the bills were drawn.

"The plan of presenting a petition from the Chamber of Commerce is a good one, and should bring about a good result. I am heartily in favor of it."

Tried to Drown Herself.

A fine-looking, well-dressed young woman walked to the end of the pier at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Harlem River, at 6:35 o'clock yesterday morning, and, after standing on the stringpiece with hands clasped and eyes uplifted for a moment, leaped into the water.

Oscar Klements of 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, George Barbares of 400 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Philip Woerishoffer of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Harlem River, saw the woman jump into the river, and they hastened to rescue her. Klements leaped into the water, seized her by the hair, and held her head above water, while his companions threw a rope to him. In less than a minute the woman was back on the pier, with no harm beyond a thorough wetting.

She was sent to the Harlem Hospital, where she said she was Sophie Talbert, twenty-two years old, of Bayonne City, N. J. She refused to tell why she was in Harlem or why she attempted to drown herself. She appears to be suffering from some mental trouble.

Fifty-cent neckties—what a dull subject!

What do you say to a big broad spreading necktie for fifty cents? Not so dull eh?

Underwear—another dull subject, because underwear rarely fits. Our underwear fits to a capital T— no more turning up of shirt-sleeves or drawer-legs.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

IMRE KIRALFY'S LATEST SHOW

The Ambitious Exposition of the Empire of India Which Is to be Opened in London Next May.

Imre Kiralfy, who is known in this country as the producer of great spectacles, is now engaged in London in one of the most extensive enterprises he has ever undertaken. It is an exposition of the Empire of India, and is to be held in Earl's Court, London, S. W., opening in May next. Mr. Kiralfy, who conceived the idea and designed the exposition, has secured as patrons the Maharajas of Baroda, of Bhannagar, and of Tavancore, of Kolliapur, and the Rajahs of Bobbili, of Viragapatam, and of Kutch, and all England is showing great interest in the proposed show.

The exhibition, or great fair, which it is really to be, will be divided into two sections, the fine art and the commercial. In the latter will be exhibited the raw and manufactured products of India, illustrating the progress of industries and manufactures in the empire, and European products, manufactures, and articles intended for the Indian market. To supply the exhibits of the fine-art section, the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art has been secured, and a fine collection of works of Indian art has already been obtained.

A special feature of the exposition is to be a loan collection of memorials of the late East India Company, which at one time played so important a part in the history of Great Britain and the Indian Empire. This collection will embrace portraits of members of the company, paintings and sketches of buildings and scenes connected with the company's history, original maps and plans of battles in India, with manuscripts of historical interest, seals of the company, and medals and coins issued by it prior to 1858, naval and military uniforms of the company, swords of honor, furniture, and marble bas relief and statuary from the old East India House which was removed from it in cartloads to the four corners of the world when the company, which, for 200 years, had been the glory of East London, and made its prosperity, was transferred to the west end of London.

The exposition which Imre Kiralfy has planned promises to be one of the most interesting, on a small scale, ever given in London. In connection with it he will present a spectacle, the scenes being laid in India.

PRAISE FOR COMMISSIONER WELLES

Brig. Gen. McLeer Writes Him a Complimentary Letter.

Brigadier Gen. James McLeer has written the following letter to Police Commissioner Welles:

During the recent strike in Brooklyn our relations were close and intimate—you, as Police Commissioner, and I as Commanding officer of all the troops on duty. I shall always feel that one of the pleasurable incidents of that time of trial, was the opportunity it gave me of knowing you better as a citizen, and because of my position and of the relations between the police and the military of appreciating you as a conscientious and efficient public officer.

Day and night, and sometimes nearly the whole of the night, as well as the day, were given to the discharge of the important and responsible duties devolving upon you.

When we stop to think of the nearly 300 miles of railroad track and of the thousands of miles of wires in the city, and of the comparatively small force at your command, one can better understand the situation and appreciate the magnitude of the work.

As commanding officer of the National Guard in this city during the recent surface railroad strike, and, consequently as one in a position to properly estimate your services and devotion to duty, I would be remiss in my duty were I to fail to pay this tribute of respect and appreciation to one who deserves so well of our fellow-citizens.

In making the letter public, Police Commissioner Welles said that it came to him entirely unsolicited, and that he knew nothing about it until it was received. He feels very proud of the kind words for the Brigadier General.

Gen. McLeer is in the service of the Brooklyn Government, being an Assessor.

WANTS HIS SON SENT TO PRISON

Patrick L. Arnold Says Lucius Stole a Diamond Pin.

Patrick L. Arnold of 70 West Forty-fifth Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against his son, Lucius Arnold, eighteen years old, who had been arrested for stealing a fifty-dollar diamond pin from his sister.

His father accused him of stealing the pin, and he denied the accusation. The case was then placed in charge of Central Office detectives, and they found the diamond in a Ninth Avenue pawn shop. The pawn broker described young Arnold as the one who had pawned the diamond.

When the case was called by Justice Simms yesterday, Mr. Arnold declared that the boy had broken his parents' hearts; that he was worthless, and that the law should take its course, as he believed prison to be the best place for him. The boy admitted his guilt to Justice Simms, and was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

Germany's New Ship Canal.

The ship canal between the Baltic and the North Sea will be opened by Emperor William on June 20. The principal nations of the world will be represented by men-of-war. The pomp and ceremony will rival the scene at the Suez Canal opening. The Hamburg-American Line will be represented in the naval parade by its powerful steamers the Augusta Victoria and the Normannia.

The canal cost $37,440,000. It is 53¼ miles long, 72 feet wide at the bottom and 218 feet at the water level, and has an average depth of 29½ feet. It is expected that 18,000 ships will use it annually. The distance will be reduced 288 miles for all ships bound to or from any point south of Hull. Bremen ships will save 322 miles and Hamburg ships 424 miles.

The strategic value of the canal will be very great to Germany, as it will enable that country to concentrate her war vessels without their having to pass through foreign waters.

Registered Trade Mark.

SILK GINGHAMS.

Attention is invited to our large line of these dainty fabrics, shown in a great variety of the new swivel patterns. There are all over scroll effects, stripes with tiny spots and dashes, stripes with interwoven scrolls, shepherd checks, and lace effects, &c. The designs are thrown up in White on Straw, Ivory, Navy Blue, Lilac, Pink, Light Blue, Gray, Fawn, Ecru, and Seaweed Green tinted grounds.

In the same department with these we show full lines of all the most desirable wash fabrics for Summer gowns.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

MR. SCHIEREN ANSWERS CRITICS

Teachers in Brooklyn Schools Have Assured Him that His Educational Bill Is in the Right Direction.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has been careful not to discuss the bill which he has sent to Albany to reorganize the Board of Education, but, owing to the many criticisms of that measure, he yesterday made a statement on the subject to this effect:

When entering upon my duties as Mayor, I learned from teachers, Principals, and members of the board that the present system was defective in many ways, having been handed down from the time when Brooklyn was a mere village, and that the most shameful abuses were practiced, teachers being advanced, not upon merit, but by mere political preferment, dictated principally by one man or his tool. In fact, the whole educational machinery had been debauched and had been made subservient to the old gang.

As to the Educational Advisory Committee, neither political influence nor other considerations than the improvement of our public school system entered their minds; in fact, the aim of the committee was to place the public schools beyond politics.

However, any system, no matter how carefully devised, may be abused and debauched in the hands of bad men or designing politicians. Certainly the present system has, and that most shamefully, if half of the stories are true of the bribery and corruption practiced which have come to my knowledge. It was high time that a change should be made. One flagrant case of bribery was that of a janitor who claimed to have paid $250 to obtain his position, I referred it to the board, and then the facts came to light.

The fear has been expressed that politicians may get control of the Board of Education by this new bill. This may be justified in so far as it will depend upon the Mayor of the city, but he will he held responsible for these conditions.

I have, from personal observation, been most strongly impressed with the necessity of holding some one of the board responsible, and to have him consult with the Mayor in regard to the business part of the work of the board. The Commissioner of Education in this new bill will be that person. He will have nothing to do with the scholastic part.

Mayor Schieren said many teachers had written to him that the bill was in the right direction and a great advance upon the present system. So far as the teachers are concerned, he said, it makes more secure the tenure of their positions, and insures that their appointment shall be fairly made, on the bisis of merit only.

Assemblyman Wieman said:

"I think the Mayor has made a mistake. He is trying to do something good, but if this bill goes through it will leave things worse than they are at present. I don't think there is any politics in the bill."

A mass meeting of the Principals and teachers will be held in the Girls' High School on Friday afternoon.

WORKING FOR CHURCH UNITY

Dr. Lunn Returns from a Successful Series of Meetings.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn, editor of The Review of the Churches, London, England, and President of the Grindewald Conference, has returned to the Murray Hill Hotel, after conducting a most successful series of meetings in Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

In several of these cities the recommendation of the Grindewald Conference that Whit Sunday in each year should be observed as a day of special prayer for unity, and as the occasion for each preacher to give a sermon dealing with the good qualities of some denomination other than his own, has been enthusiastically adopted.

The ministers of Chicago, Washington, and Baltimore all unanimously agreed to observe Whit Sunday in this manner, and in Washington an interdenominational association has been founded as the result of Dr. Lunn's visit.

Dr. Lunn will address a meeting of ministers, and laymen on "English Movements Toward Christian Unity," at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 o'clock to-day. This meeting has the support of the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church; the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, rector of Christ Church; the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Bradford, and others. Ministers and church workers of all denominations are invited to be present.

FUND FOR A CONSUMPTIVES' HOME

Messrs. Schiff and Bloomingdale Each Gives $25,000 to Montefiore Home.

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale, one of its Directors, have each given $25,000 to the home.

The gifts were made at a meeting of the Montefiore Directory, on Sunday afternoon, and the money will constitute a nucleus for a fund to establish a country asylum for consumptives in the early stages of the disease.

The new establishment will be called the Montefiore Country Home for Consumptives and, like the present home on the Boulevard, will be non-sectarian, and devoted to the poor only. It is expected that cases of phthisis, that would otherwise be neglected because of the poverty of the afflicted, will thus be taken charge of in time and be cured.

Mr. Schiff's gift is in behalf of his daughter, Freida, who is to marry Mr. Warburg next month, and Mr. Bloomingdale made his donation in memory of his fourteen-year-old daughter, Annie, who died thirteen months ago.

At the meeting Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the Montefiore League, announced that the recent ball for the benefit of the Home Fund netted $12,000, which is said to be the largest sum ever realized by a charity ball in New-York.

Superintendent Buchler Resigns.

Alexander Buchler, Superintendent of Final Disposition, in the Street-Cleaning Department, resigned yesterday. The place pays $2,000 a year.

Col. Waring thinks he will have no trouble filling the vacancy. He will probably select Mr. Buchler's successor to-day.

"QUICKPUTON" SHIRTS.

Perfection in fit, comfort and elegance; open down the front, slips on and off like a vest, different length sleeves, *Full Dress and Short Bosoms*, 98c. EACH.

GEO. BRADFORD TRIPLER,
36 Park Row, Potter Building. | Nassau, cor. Ann, Bennett Building.

SHOES

Have taken stock and find about 2,000 pairs left of

WISNER SHOES,

mostly SMALL SIZES.

To "clear the deck" and be ready for Spring we are offering them at very SMALL PRICES.

ALEXANDER,
6th Av. & 23d St., N.Y.

HENRY BOHEMANN INDICTED

He Will Be Extradited and Tried for Murdering the Hoboken Boys As Soon As Possible.

Henry Bohemann was indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury for the murder of Henry Knoop and John Siems, the Hoboken boys, asphyxiated in Miller's Hotel, 15 and 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 17.

About twenty-five witnesses testified before the Grand Jury, among them being Detective Nelson of Hoboken, who arrested Bohemann after the Brooklyn detectives had allowed him to go; Henry Fanning, the night clerk in Miller's Hotel, and Capt. Van Allen, John McGowan, and B. Gardiner of the ferryboat on which Bohemann and the boys went to Brooklyn.

Detective Nelson found on Bohemann a pair of pincers with which, it is believed, he removed the gas burners in the room the boys occupied. Steps will be taken at once to secure Bohemann's extradition from New-Jersey, and he will be tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions as soon as District Attorney Ridgway can prepare the papers.

THEY TALKED ABOUT AMERICANISM

Dr. Duffield Says It Is Akin to Presbyterianism—Against Sunday Saloons.

The Presbyterian Union of New-York held a reception last night at the Hotel Brunswick. Warner Van Norden presided. The Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., spoke on "Americanism."

"George Washington," he said, "conducted a revolution without a crime. He builded a nation, without ambition. Americanism is very closely akin to Presbyterianism. A celebrated historian says John Calvin was the founder of the United States.

"The Presbyterians of the revolution never could distinguish between piety and patriotism. Presbyterianism has spoken to the good of the State from the very beginning. Every State in the Union is founded on reverence for the Bible.

"Americanism exalts the Bible. It is un-American to assail the Bible, and to hire a theatre in which to preach infidelity to the people. It may furnish an opportunity to vent the spleen or line the pocket, but it is un-American. A man cannot claim to be a patriot who does such a thing as that."

Dr. Duffield denounced the movement to open the saloons on Sunday. "Is it not a singular thing," he said, "that one of the first evidences of this so-called reform is the effort to get snow out of the streets in as few days as possible, and to get beer down men's gullets in as many days as possible? The proposition to keep saloons open seven days is un-American and revolting."

The Rev. William Goodell Frost, D. D., President of Berea College, spoke on "Kentucky's Contribution to Patriotism."

"The flag," he said, "which went up Lookout Mountain and shone above the clouds was made by the loyal women of Estill County, Ky., and was carried to its proud eminence by men of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment. Kentucky's mountain yoemanry has the reddest, if not the bluest, blood in the State."

There were songs by the Meistersinger Quartet. After the reception there was a collation.

WEDDING OF MISS JANE STUART

To be Married To-day to Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee.

One of the most interesting weddings today will be that of Miss Jane Stuart, the actress, to Gen. Louis Auer of Milwaukee. The couple will be married at the home of the bride, 137 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Miss Stuart is the daughter of Maurice F. Holahan. Her stage career began about five years ago, and her ability as an actress was best demonstrated in "The Senator," in which she made a great hit. She was considered one of the most promising members of William H. Crane's company, and when the company was in Washington she was the recipient of numberless social favors. She also appeared in "The American Minister."

Miss Stuart became engaged to Gen. Auer about three months ago.

The story goes that Gen. Auer, who is well known in the West, first saw Miss Stuart when she appeared with Mr. Crane's company in Milwaukee, and immediately became so enamoured that when she came East he followed her, and in this city obtained an introduction. He pressed his suit so successfully that Miss Stuart finally consented to leave the stage permanently, and sign a contract for a life engagement.

The couple will make an extended European tour after their marriage, and when they return they will make their home in Milwaukee.

Prevented a Sailor from Sailing.

Charles D. Perry of 88 Oliver Street, Ed Duffy of 15 Hamilton Street, Louis Carstans of 28 Monroe Street, and John Dunphy of 175 Cherry Street were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for preventing August Fechtner from exercising his lawful occupation.

Fechtner is a sailor, and he says that on Jan. 22, he went to the office of the English Consul to sign articles to make a voyage on the ship Kate A. Troop. William A. Kilboy, a shipping agent, had secured Fechtner to make the trip. In the office of the Consul were the four men named, and they informed Mr. Kilboy that if he signed Fechtner to sail on the Troop they would see that none of the crew then engaged would sail with him. Seeing it was a case of either giving up one man or employing a new crew, Mr. Kilboy told Fechtner he would have to give him up.

This angered Fechtner, and he told the keeper of his boarding house, James Breen, who took him to the office of Assistant District Attorney Battle, who brought the case before the Grand Jury, and indictments followed.

The indicted men were held in $1,000 bail.

DAMAGED BY WATER
Carpets,
Mattings,
Furniture.

Three floors of our Reserve Stock Rooms flooded by bursted water pipes.

One Floor of EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS.
One " " FINE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.
One " " BEST JAPANESE & CHINESE MATTINGS.

We shall offer the above on Monday, Feb. 25, and following days, AT PRICES WHICH WILL INSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bagby gave another of his interesting musical mornings yesterday at the Waldorf. The programme was as follows:

1. Trauermusik from "Die Goetterdaemmerung" ..... Wagner-Friedheim
   Arthur Friedheim.
2. "Il Mio Tesoro" ..... Mozart
   Nicholas Douty.
3. Aria, "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart
   Miss Laura Burnham.
4. (a) Impromptu, G flat; (b) Mazurka, B minor; (c) Impromptu, A flat.. Chopin
   Mr. Friedheim.
5. Old English song, "Sweet Stream" .. Clifton
   Miss Burnham.
6. Songs.
   Mr. Douty.
7. (a) Feu-follets, (b) Etude, F minor.. Liszt
   Mr. Friedheim.

Mr. Orton Bradley at the piano.

Among those present were Marquise de Castellane, the Earl of Caithness, Lady Gwendoline Little, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George Gould, Count de Castellane, Prince Loewenstein, Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Sr., Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. John Di Zéréga, Mrs. Abram Lawrence, Mrs. Livingstone Mason, Miss Mary Vanderpoel, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Kitty Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt, Charles H. Gilson, Jr., Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. R. R. Colgate, Mrs. George De Witt, the Misses Cheney, Miss Adelina Moller, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, Mrs. Léon Marié, Mrs. William T. Buckley, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Charles Childs, C. T. Mathews, and Richard Peters.

—Mrs. Dinsmore's Dance and Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore gave a dinner and dance last night at Sherry's. All the rooms in the place were in use, and they were decorated with palms, roses, and orchids. The dining room looked especially well, with large bunches of American Beauty roses surrounding the electric lights. The sides of the rooms were filled with palms, while three tables contained large centre pieces of orchids, three American Beauty roses, three lilies of the valley, and three pink carnations. Supper was served at 9 o'clock, after which there was a vaudeville performance, during which Cissie Loftus, Maggie Cline, M. Cinquevalli, and a dancer from the Garden Theatre appeared.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bend, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloané, Mr. and Mrs. T. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roberts, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Sands, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. O. Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore.

—Dr. Maynard's Lecture.—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard delivered a lecture on "Greece as a School of Art," at the home of Mrs. A. E. Olarovsky, wife of the Russian Consul General. Patrons of these lectures are Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Charles Raymond, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mrs. E. A. Olarovsky, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Marchioness Lanza, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Isaac Burhaus Newcombe, Mrs. James Harvey Dew, Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mrs. George Livingston Nichols, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, and Mrs. Nelson Miles. The remaining lectures to be given by Dr. Maynard will be delivered as follows: "Japan and the Japanese," at Mrs. Theodore Sutro's home, 20 Fifth Avenue, March 4; "India and Its People," at Mrs. Gillespie's, 49 West Fifty-third Street, March 11; "Switzerland," at Mrs. McNamee's, Staten Island, March 18.

—Prof. Wisner's Last Lecture.—Prof. Arthur Wisner delivered his last lecture, "L'Alsace devant l'Histoire," yesterday afternoon before a large and appreciative audience at the Salle dés Conférences, 535 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. August Belmont's Dance.—Mrs. August Belmont of 190 Madison Avenue gave a dance last night. Two cotillions were danced. The favors were handsome, and the rooms were decorated with palms and cut flowers.

Raised a Row in a Mission.

Ray V. Cole, an employe in an undertaking shop in Eighth Avenue, caused the arrest on Sunday morning of Benjamin Flood of 454 West Seventeenth Street, James O'Brien, no address, and William Mack of 244 West Seventeenth Street.

Cole heard cries for help in the Merritt Mission, at 208 Eighth Avenue, next door to where he worked. The men who were in the place devoted their attentions to him after he entered, refused to leave, broke his nose, and pounded him with chairs. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the men were held for trial on charges of assault and disorderly conduct.

COMING EVENTS.

—Dinner of the Political Science Club at the Hotel Savoy, Friday evening. Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, and recently United States Minister to Russia, will read a paper on "What the New Congress Should Do."

—Rev. Dr. John R. Davies on "The Duty and Privilege of Church Membership," Hall of Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—Lecture by William Hamilton Gibson on "The Mysteries of the Flowers," Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, to-night at 8:15.

—Gen. Lew Wallace's lecture on "How I Came to Write 'Ben Hur,'" Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, to-night.

—Two hundredth anniversary of Christ's Church, Rye, Westchester County, Thursday, Feb. 28, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

—Claverack College Alumni annual dinner, at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, this evening.

—Linnaean Society regular meeting, American Museum of Natural History, this evening.

SPRING HATS
—1895.—

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.

Leaders of Fashion.

Opening Day
Friday, March 1st.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The New-York Free Circulating Library's report for 1894 shows that 636,043 books were taken from the library last year, an increase of 105,006 volumes over 1893. The work is a good one, and deserves a liberal support. The membership dues are but $10 annually, and the Directors of the library will welcome new members. Jacob H. Schiff of 226 West Forty-second Street will acknowledge applications for membership or dues sent to him.

—Preston Perry, twenty-two years old, of 2,396 Third Avenue, a conductor on the Third Avenue cable road, who was arrested for stabbing John J. Walsh in the office of the cable company, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Sunday, was yesterday held by Justice Koch, at the Harlem Police Court, in $1,000 bail for examination. Walsh, who is twenty-four years old, and lives at 2,392 Third Avenue, is but slightly injured.

—Robert Lewis, forty-five years old, of 56 Front Street, while loading hides on a freight car at Pier 3 North River, yesterday, fell overboard and struck his head against a float in the river with such force that he broke his skull and died.

Brooklyn.

—The senior class of the Girls' High School held its annual celebration in memory of Washington's Birthday yesterday. There were singing and recitations, and Col. John Y. Culyer spoke on the life of Washington. Principal Patterson presented the class with an engraving of Gen. Washington.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted the motion made on Saturday by counsel for Mrs. Caroline Girty, in the suit against the Standard Oil Company, that the defendant produce in court Ledger B of the reserve fund.

—The Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday school has been disbanded. This leaves only two organizations connected with the Tabernacle, the Christian Endeavor Society and the Young People's Association.

—Mayor Schieren went to Baltimore yesterday. He will return to-morrow.

Long Island.

—Justice William J. Gaynor presided at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Long Island City, yesterday. The calender was a very short one, and many of the cases were set down for trial during the latter part of the week.

—The Long Island City police are trying to run down a gang of fanlight thieves. Three saloons were entered Saturday night and considerable property taken.

—Mrs. Nancy Knight of Bayside, the oldest resident of the town of Flushing, is dead. She had resided in the town for over half a century.

—The residence of Isaac Taylor, at Lindenhurst, was burned yesterday. The loss, $2,000, is covered by insurance.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club gave a fine entertainment in the clubhouse last evening, which was the last of their entertainments until after the Lenten season. The principal entertainers were Van Imrie Kilpatrick, an elocutionist; Miss Maud Beach, soprano; William C. Hoff, baritone; Edward J. Flood, tenor; Alvan C. Nye, magician; and the piano accompaniments were played by Frank R. Gilbert of New-York. The evening wound up with dancing.

—The Yonkers Railroad Company's linemen are putting in a special feed wire to supply current to the trolley wires in Main and New Main Streets. A switch box will be placed on one of the trolley poles in Getty Square, and the police will be provided with a key, so that the current in the Main Street wires may be cut off in case of fire, without effecting the other lines.

—The Managers of the Homeopathic Maternity Home gave a tea at the Lawn Tennis Clubhouse yesterday afternoon and evening. There was excellent music during the tea, which was enjoyed by a large number.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted permits to John Howe for a building in Parker Street, and to Charles E. Pearsall for a frame building on Saunders's dock, one story, 26 by 80 feet.

—Frank T. Holder has purchased from Eliza Odell thirty-five acres on the north side of the road from Ardsley to White Plains for $11,896.

—The Palisade Boat Club had some more bowling in its team tournament last evening between teams 3 and 4 and 2 and 4.

—Alderman Leslie Sutherland of the First Ward has been appointed assistant to the clerk of the Surrogate's office.

—Complaint is made of the big hats worn at the performances in Music Hall.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met at White Plains yesterday for the purpose of confirming the tax levy. The board has been served with an order to show cause why it should not authorize an appropriation in the town of West Chester to carry on some highway improvements. It will answer the order Thursday.

—County Judge Mills yesterday sentenced John Ryan to fifteen years imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for causing the death of his wife by throwing a lighted lamp at her.

MEETING OF THE POLICE JUSTICES

Complaint of the Tombs Court and Special Sessions in New Building.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last night at Jefferson Market. Justices Ryan, Deuel, Hogan, Martin, Voorhis, Simms, Grady, Feitner, and Meade were present.

Justice Voorhis drew the attention of the board to the condition of the First District Court, which is now held in the Tombs. He said that the court was a disgrace to the city. He was obliged, he said, to have a special suit of clothing to wear at court on account of the vermin.

Justice Meade said that the new court of Special Sessions, in the Criminal Court Building, was not in condition to use, because no pen for the prisoners had been provided. A committee, consisting of Justices Hogan, Meade, and Feitner, was appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-day, and request the board to move the Court of Special Sessions back to its old quarters in the Tombs until proper accommodations had been provided in the new building, and that the First District Court be assigned to its rooms in the new building.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce taken yesterday in regard to hurrying the Police Justices bill at Albany was not discussed.

Special Services for Boys.

Special half-hour noonday services for business men and others will be held every Friday in Lent, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, consisting of the litany, hymns, and a brief address.

The addresses on the first two Fridays, March 1 and 8, will be especially designed for boys—office boys, news boys, messenger boys, &c. Those having boys in their employ will confer a favor by permitting and encouraging them to attend all these services, especially those held on the first two Fridays.

The services will begin promptly at 12:05 and end at 12:35.

O'NEILL'S
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CUT GLASSWARE

(BASEMENT.)

Berry Bowls, assorted shapes and patterns, worth 6.50 to 8.50	5.48 ea.
Ice Cream Saucers, 6 inch, Straw and Fan Pattern, worth 1.75	1.48 ea.
Water Bottles, worth 2.25	1.75 ea.
Water Pitchers, worth 5.50	3.98 ea.
Water Tumblers, worth 4.50	3.25 ea.
Spoon Vases, worth 3.00	1.98 ea.
Rose Bowls, large size, Straw and Fan Pattern, former price 10.00	6.48
Celery Trays, Boat Shape, worth 7.00	4.98
Finger Bowls, worth 1.00	69c.

1,200 DOZEN
THIN CRYSTAL
WATER TUMBLERS,
Engraved and Gilt Decorations,
75c. dozen.
Regular Price 1.50.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The French Thespians.—Mme. Rejane's company of French actors, after a rehearsal of "Sans Gêne" yesterday, spread themselves over the city to see the sights. They attracted a good deal of attention on Broadway in the neighborhood of Abbey's Theatre by their apparent recklessness in regard to collisions with cable cars. When crossing Broadway, not one of them by any chance ever took the crosswalk. They all made a dive across the middle of the street, and the grimpen of the cars were kept in a constant state of agitation over the imminent danger to which the actors exposed themselves. They are all greatly pleased with New-York, so far as they have seen it, but, of course, not one of them will admit that Paris is not far in advance of the New World's metropolis. The scenery has all been placed in position on the stage at Abbey's, a full-dress rehearsal of "Sans Gêne" will be held to-night, and the first performance by the French artists will certainly be given to-morrow night.

—The Authorship of "Lethe."—The little one-act play "Lethe," which was presented at Hoyt's Theatre last night, promises to become the subject of litigation. Arthur Hornblow claims the joint authorship with A. E. Lancaster, and says that, although Mr. Lancaster wrote the play, he, Hornblow, gave him the subject and story, which was, in turn, suggested to him by Mrs. Fernandez in 1881. The play, he says, was sold to A. M. Palmer for $100, which was shared by Lancaster and Hornblow, but since that time both Charles and Daniel Frohman have paid money on the play to Mr. Lancaster, not a cent of which has been awarded to Mr. Hornblow. The latter now threatens to sue Daniel Frohman, who now controls the play, for one-half the royalties. Mr. Frohman, he says, has agreed to pay $500 for "Lethe," so that he regards himself entitled to $250.

—Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew.—The popular success of last week's engagement of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the Harlem Theatre has made managers who a month ago would not entertain their proposition for terms anxious to secure them. H. C. Miner has arranged for their appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in April, following William H. Crane. During this engagement Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew will appear in "Romeo and Juliet," "As You

Tuesday
Feb. 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NEW BRIDGE TERMINALS

Superintendent Martin Hopes They Will Be Completed Next Fall.

PATRONS, MEANWHILE, WILL SUFFER

Train Platforms at the New-York End Will Be Ten Feet Higher Than Now—Capacity to be Doubled.

Work on the new terminals of the bridge is going along in a leisurely fashion. The plans were drawn two years ago, the contracts were let soon afterward, and the work has been in progress over a year.

C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the bridge, was yesterday asked by a reporter for The New-York Times when the terminals would be completed.

Mr. Martin seemed surprised at the question. He studied a moment.

"I don't know," was his reply.

"Can you give the public any idea when the new stations will be ready?' was asked.

"Do you want me to guess?" said he.

"Can you approximate?"

"You never can tell in work of this kind what delays will occur."

"Will the terminals be finished in a year?"

"I hope they will be completed by next Fall," said the Superintendent.

He said he did not believe he could make a more definite statement than that.

The public, therefore, for at least nine months, will be daily subject to the terrible crush at rush hours. Traffic will grow meanwhile, and the discomforts of those who are compelled to use the bridge will increase month by month.

There were many in Brooklyn who hoped that the election of Mayor Schieren would result in the elimination of ex-Mayor James Howell and his methods from the management of the bridge. These hopes have not been realized. In consequence, the public has been forced to put up with the delays and inconveniences that have characterized the bridge administration for years.

Five years have elapsed since Mr. Howell began to get ready, in response to the demand of the people, for increasing the facilities of the bridge.

Three years were spent in cogitating over plans and in attempting to extend the bridge to the City Hall at an expense of millions of dollars.

One interesting fact in connection with the new terminals is that the train platforms at the New-York end will be ten feet higher above the street than the present train platforms.

This means ten more feet of climbing up stairs for every one who goes to the bridge trains from Park Row. As 75,000 persons will climb these stairs every day, the aggregate daily increase in climbing will exceed 140 miles.

Superintendent Martin said yesterday that it was impossible to build the new terminal at the New-York end without increasing the elevation of the train platforms.

The new stations are to be entirely of iron. The one at the New-York end will be 86 feet wide, 84 feet high, and 500 feet long. There will be two train platforms in the centre of the shed, each 20 feet wide. Trains will load and unload on each side of the platforms, and the capacity of the bridge will be doubled.

The station will extend much further, along the tracks, to the east, than the present one, and hence the tracks must be elevated in order to keep the grade of the railroad from being too steep while still preserving the level grade of the tracks in the station. The present grade down from the tower is 4 per cent.

The steps leading to the lower part of the bridge along Park Row are to be cut away, and the promenade and basement ticket booths are to be reached on the level, as is now the case in Brooklyn.

Below the train floor of the new terminal is to be a distributing floor, reached from above and below by several broad stairways.

Stairs will lead to and from the distributing floor on both sides of each roadway, so that persons can reach the trains from City Hall Park or from Park Row without crossing the latter street, or the north or south roadway. The vehicle traffic will thus not interfere with the pedestrian traffic.

The new station in Brooklyn will be one block east of the present station, and will extend from Sands to High Street, covering both streets.

The Brooklyn-Union Elevated will run trains through High and Sands Streets in and out of the new station, and the elevated will loop around the station on the Plaza side.

The Kings County Elevated will have a station on the Plaza, and its passengers will reach the bridge by a long covered passageway, extending into the centre of the building.

Both elevated systems will discharge traffic into galleries over the tracks, whence connection up or down with the train platforms will be made by stairways.

The platforms in the Brooklyn station will be like those in the New-York terminal, and all of the train platforms will be approached by stairways twenty feet wide.

Workmen have begun to lower the present promenade at the New-York end of the bridge. Owing to this, the promenade was closed last Sunday, and pedestrians were compelled to use the north roadway. The same plan will be adopted next Sunday. After that, according to Superintendent Martin, there will be no further exclusion of the public from the promenade, as the men will work under a temporary wooden walk, to be used by pedestrians.

The cost of the two new stations will be about $270,000 each. The bridge Trustees prepare the foundations, and attend to track raising, the widening of the roadways, &c., and private contractors furnish the iron and erect the station superstructures.

The Trustees also put in the elevated tracks, loop, &c., in the Brooklyn station, and are to charge the elevated road a proportion of the cost. So far neither of the elevated roads has made any preparation to connect with the new station in Brooklyn.

Marblehead to Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The cruiser Marblehead will sail from Norfolk on Thursday next for Gibraltar, where she will be attached to the European squadron, taking the place of the Chicago as consort of the flagship San Francisco. The vessel has been fully completed since her stay at Bluefields, where she was suddenly sent last Summer in an unfinished condition. It is intended to keep her abroad for at least three years.

For Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Secretary of the Interior has made a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,850,000 for the quarterly payments of pensions, to be distributed to the pension agents as follows: Boston, Mass., $1,800,000; San Francisco, Cal., $750,000; Washington, D. C., $1,050,000; Augusta, Me., $800,000; Columbus, Ohio, $3,850,000; Detroit, Mich., $1,700,000.

WANT MR. BRADY RETAINED

Architects and Others Address a Letter to Mayor Strong Regarding the Department of Buildings.

An open letter addressed to Mayor Strong, requesting him to discourage any attempt to do away with the Department of Buildings, or to deprive it of any of its present functions, has been signed by about 500 architects, builders, architectural iron manufacturers, plumbers, and dealers in building materials. Among them are:

Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, Renwick Aspinwall & Renwick, Jardine, Kent & Jardine, Carrere & Hastings, Harding & Gouch, Clinton & Russell, William H. Hume & Son, M. Lebrun & Sons, George B. Post, R. M. Upjohn, John B. Snook & Sons, Richard Deeves, Terence Farley's Sons, J. B. & J. M. Cornell, Jackson Architectural Works, John Byrnes, James Muir Sons & Co., T. Hugh Boorman, John J. Brady, Samuel McMillen & Co., and F. W. Seagrist, Jr.

The letter also commends Thomas J. Brady for retention as Superintendent of Buildings, saying "that he is a master of the building laws and their practical application; so that he has been able to give to builders and architects invaluable advice and service in the construction of the model edifices that now adorn this city."

The Real Estate Record and Guide and Architecture and Building have published this letter in full, and the latter journal in commenting upon it, said: "Mr. Brady's record has been of the best. He has been regarded as an upright, clean official, and has the respect of architects, builders, and owners. We hope Mayor Strong will listen to this petition, and not allow mere political expediency to effect a change in this department by placing a new and untried man in an important office already well filled."

The Building Trades Club, the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, the Masons and Builders' Association, the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association, and the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have adopted resolutions, and have sent them to Mayor Strong, requesting that he retain Superintendent Brady in his present position, "because he has won in an unusual degree the confidence and regard of real estate owners, architects, and builders."

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY FIRE

TENANTS OF A WEST SIDE HOUSE HAVE NARROW ESCAPES.

But They Reach Points of Safety by Way of the Roof, Stairway, and Fire Escapes.

Fire was discovered in the tenement house 451 West Thirty-ninth Street early yesterday morning, and the tenants had to run for their lives. The tenants hurriedly left their beds and escaped from the building as best they could. Some left by the stairway, others by the way of the roof, and still others by the fire escapes and the adjoining building.

Henry Schultz, a tailor, who occupies the ground floor of the building for business purposes, and his wife, left their children with a neighbor on Sunday night and attended a sacred concert at the Germania Theatre. They returned to their home about 2 o'clock A. M., and two hours later, at 4 o'clock A. M., Mrs. Schultz awoke and saw that the shop was on fire. She aroused her husband, and they awakened a grocer next door by pounding on the wall and then ran out without alarming the tenants upstairs.

Some prowlers in the street saw the fire and threw stones at the windows to awaken the inmates of the house. By the time they were awakened, the fire had reached the hallway and filled it with smoke, and those who tried to get out that way had difficulty in doing so.

Michael Crowley, his wife, children, and two boarders, Owen Madden and James Madden, who live directly over Schultz's apartment, made their escape without any difficulty.

Mrs. Catharine Campbell, an old woman, who lives in the next flat, was carried through fire and smoke by her son, while her daughter, Nellie, carried her nephew, Thomas Clark, to the street in safety.

Edward McCormick, his wife, and six children, started to escape from the third floor by ascending to the roof. In the confusion his boy Andrew, three years old, got away from the others, and when they reached the roof he was missing. They called down to him, but no response was made, as the little fellow was lying senseless in the hall, where he was found by the firemen. He was carried to the roof, where he was revived by an ambulance surgeon and given to his parents.

On the top floor fire escape Engineer King found Mrs. Margaret Dempsey, seventy-four years old, gasping and exhausted. He lifted her up to the roof. She lived on the fourth story with Frank Neuminger's family. The excitement confused Neuminger, and he did not know what to do until the firemen appeared on the roof and directed him to hand up his children. It was easy enough to hand up his children, but with his wife it was different. She weighs 300 pounds. The firemen tugged and pulled, while Neuminger pushed from below, but they could not get her to the roof. She was finally lifted to the adjoining fire escape, and thence she leisurely walked to the street.

When the fire had been extinguished and the danger was all over, the tenants compared notes and concluded that the origin of the fire was not above suspicion. The firemen were of the same opinion, and sent for the Fire Marshal to make an investigation. One of the neighbors who reached the scene early declare that he met Schultz coming back from the corner, where he said he had gone to send an alarm, but failed. The fire, although it reached nearly to the roof, did damage to the extent of only a few hundred dollars.

Got a Model of a New Ship.

A model of the steamship Pinners Point was delivered at the Maritime Exchange yesterday. It had been brought from Europe by the Majestic, filling a case about 10 feet long and 5 feet deep. The Exchange has quite a collection of models, but they do not average half the size of this one, which is said to reproduce in full surface detail the ship of the same name to be placed in service by the Norfolk and North American Steamship Company between Norfolk and Liverpool.

White Not to be Executed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Gov. Morton to-day commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death passed upon Isaac White, a St. Regis Indian, who was convicted in Franklin County in January last of murder in the first degree. White is now in Clinton Prison. The commutation was recommended by Justice Kellogg, who presided at the trial; by the District Attorney who conducted the prosecution, and by many citizens of Franklin County.

Thieves Plunder a Residence.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—Thieves entered the residence of Thomas H. Guild, on Grant Avenue, Nutley, last night and carried off $400 worth of silverware and clothing.

TO AMEND TARIFF LAWS

Mr. Carlisle Sends a Bill to the Senate Finance Committee.

ITS OBJECT TO PREVENT AMBIGUITY

It Is Recommended that "Diamonds Cut, but Not Set," Be Placed on the Dutiable List—Other Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to Chairman Voorhees of the Senate Finance Committee "certain suggestions for amendments to the present tariff law," which are designed to make more clear the intention of Congress and lessen the chances of litigation, by removing the ambiguity now existing in the paragraphs referred to hereafter. Most of these suggestions originated with General Appraiser Sharretts, a few having been added by the Treasury Department. The changes recommended are as follows:

In Paragraph 44, relating to varnishes, after the word "spirit" remove the comma, so it will read, "and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein," &c.

Paragraph 48 is intended to read: "All other paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or other solutions, including lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, and not especially provided for in this act, and all artists' colors in tubes, 23 per cent. ad valorem." It now reads, "including all colors in tubes, lakes," &c.

Paragraph 76—bricks—the word "vitrified" is added, so as to include glazed, enameled, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated bricks, dutiable at 30 per cent.

Paragraph 88 is changed so as to read: "Green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottle, vials, demijohns, and carboys, (covered or uncovered,) and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime glassware, not specially provided for in this act, holding more than one pint, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; holding not more than one pint, and not less than one-quarter of a pint, 1¼ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 40 cents per gross, and other plain, green, and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime bottle glassware, 40 per cent. ad valorem."

The following is added: "Provided, that if any of the articles named in this paragraph shall be imported filled, the same shall pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable upon contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act."

In Paragraph 98, "spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same" is added, "all the foregoing, except lenses wholly or partly manufactured," dutiable at 40 per cent.

Paragraph 124, in regard to wire, after the words, "sheet steel in strips," is to have added the clause, "made from wire or wire rods smaller than No. 6 wire gauge."

Paragraph 210 is changed to read: "Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and salt-water fish and salmon, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, one-half of 1 cent per pound, the words "salmon, fresh," being inserted.

Paragraph 217 is intended to read, "plums, prunes, figs, raisins, dried grapes, and Zante currants," instead of "plums, prunes, figs, raisins, and other dried grapes, including Zante currants."

Paragraph 218 is changed so as to read "comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, syrups, spirits, or molasses, not especially provided for in this act, prepared or desiccated cocoanut, and copra, and jellies of all kinds, 30 per cent. ad valorem," the word "spirits" being inserted, and "or copra" changed to "and copra."

Paragraph 234½ is changed so as to read "orchids, lilies of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants chiefly used for forcing under glass for cut flowers and decorative purposes, 10 per centad valorem," the word "chiefly" being inserted.

In Paragraph 248, "ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 per cent. ad valorem," the clause "but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles" is stricken out.

Paragraph 258, relating to cords, braids, lacings, &c., "spindle binding," is changed to "spindle banding."

Paragraph 266 is changed so as to read "hemp, hackled or dressed in any manner, 1 cent per pound," instead of "hemp, hackled, known as dressed lin, 1 cent per pound."

Paragraph 268, which reads "cables, cordage, and twine, (except binding twine,) composed in whole or in part of New-Zealand hemp, &c."; the words "in whole or in part" are stricken out.

Paragraph 276, relating to laces, edgings, embroideries, &c., at 50 per cent.; "embroidered wearing apparel, and textile fabrics" is inserted.

Paragraph 308, relating to lithographic prints from stone or zinc; "zinc" is stricken out and "metal" inserted. This is to meet a new condition, which has resulted from the use of aluminium instead of zinc.

Paragraph 321 is changed so as to read "dolls, dolls' heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware at 25 per cent," the clause, "and not specially provided for in this act" being stricken out.

In Paragraph 328, feathers, downs, &c., at 35 per cent., "all" is inserted so as to read, "and all artificial and ornamental feathers."

FREE LIST.—Paragraph 401, which now reads, "birds and land and water fowl" is changed to "birds and wild land and water fowls, dead or alive."

From Paragraph 410, enumerating the books, &c., which may be imported free, the following is stricken out: "And scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research."

To Paragraph 431, "catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, unmanufactured, and not further manufactured than in strings or cords," the following is added: "Not including strings for musical instruments."

Paragraph 443, "coal tar, crude and all preparations except medicinal coal-tar preparations and products of coal tar not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act," is changed to read "coal tar, crude, and all coal-tar products and preparations not colors or dyes, except medicinal coal-tar preparations, not specially provided for in this act."

From Paragraph 467 it is recommended to strike out the sub-head "diamonds" and insert in Paragraph 338 (of the dutiable list) a provision for "diamonds, cut but not set." This would take diamonds from the free list and put them on the dutiable list at 25 per cent.

Paragraph 481 now reads "Fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh." As recommended it will read "Fresh water fish, frozen or packed in ice, and other fresh-water fish not otherwise herein provided for."

In Paragraph 542, "magnesia, sulphate of, or epsom salts" is stricken out, as they are also on the dutiable list at one-fifth of a cent per pound.

Numerous other changes are recommended, principally in punctuation and in striking out sub-heads.

CLEMENCY ASKED FOR SEWARD

Connecticut Citizens Signing a Petition to President Dole.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—A petition is being circulated in this city asking President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic to exercise clemency toward Major William T. Seward, a Connecticut man, under sentence of death at Honolulu for participation in the recent insurrection. The petition has already been signed by every member of Robert O. Taylor Post, G. A. R., of this city; sixty prominent business men, and the members of Perkins Post, G. A. R., of New-London.

Major Seward was Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, during the war. His wife lives at Guilford, Conn.

To Have the Milk Depots Again.

It became known yesterday that the old Park Commissioners, at an executive session in the first part of January, passed a resolution extending or renewing the privilege granted to Commissioner Nathan Straus to maintain sterilised milk depots in the parks throughout the city during the coming Summer. The resolution was passed at the same meeting that Edward Stokes's lease of the Clairmont was renewed, although the lease did not expire for several months to come.

TO COMMISSION MORE WAR SHIPS

From the 2,000 Extra Sailors Crews Will be Detailed to the Maine, Texas, and the Amphitrite.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Navy Department has already arranged for the detail of the extra 2,000 men by which the enlisted force of the service has been strengthened. The additional number of "jackies" will make it possible to almost immediately place in commission four ships which, without the added force, would have remained at navy yards or taken the places of other vessels which would have been laid up "in ordinary."

The most important of these ships is the Maine, the commanding officer of which will be Capt. T. F. Kane. The ship will probably be assigned to the North Atlantic station, and will, soon after being placed in commission, cruise in the West Indies, in which direction all ships of the North Atlantic turn annually. The Maine has been considered one of the most formidable vessels of the navy. Much interest naturally attaches to her seagoing qualities, of which the naval officers have had scant opportunity to judge.

Another ship to be placed in commission as a result of the larger enlisted force is the Amphitrite, of which Capt. W. C. Wise is spoken of as the commanding officer. The Amphitrite is of the monitor type, and this classification operates to keep the vessel in one of the coast cities, with occasional trips along the seaboard, after the fashion of the Miantonomoh. Time was when the "coast defender" was supposed to be a species of floating fort, and its station was looked upon as being where the craft was launched. The experience with the Miantonomoh has shown that there are many ways in which the modern monitor may be used, the principal one being in exercises of the Naval Reserve.

A third ship which will be added to the active list of the navy is the Texas, which is expected to be ready for sea service shortly. This ship has been under construction for many years, and it has been the subject of many controversies, not only among different bureaus, but among officers of one bureau. The delay in the work has been variously accounted for, but the fact remains that, during the period devoted to the Texas, nearly the entire new navy has been constructed, equipped, commissioned, and most of the vessels have completed one or two cruises.

The promise that the Texas will be soon ready for service is received with satisfaction by naval officers. The commanding officer has not been named. The command is an important one, as the vessel is a battle ship, and, if precedence be observed, an officer of the rank of Captain will be detailed.

There is some talk of fitting out the Boston with a crew from the extra naval force and placing that ship on the active list again under Capt. Yates Sterling.

DEMANDED A PUBLIC APOLOGY

ALDERMAN WALKLEY DIDN'T LIKE ALDERMAN COLSON'S REMARKS.

"Go and Hire a Hall" Was Alderman Guilfoyle's Suggestion—Brooklyn to Have a Water Tower.

Alderman Walkley demanded a public apology from Alderman Colson during the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday.

In presenting the report of the Railroad Committee, Alderman Colson said it was signed by a majority of the committee.

Alderman Walkley objected to its being received, on the ground that he did not know that a meeting had been called.

"He is telling an untruth," said Alderman Colson. "He was at the meeting, and said: 'Colson, you are very slow.' We do not want him around. He always kicks, unless we do just as he says. We can draw up our own reports, without any interference from him. He is angry because we do not let him draw up the reports."

"I demand an apology," said Alderman Walkley.

"Go and hire a hall," suggested Alderman Guilfoyle.

"Well, I'm not making any apology. See?" said Alderman Colson.

The report of the committee which Alderman Walkley objected to was that the rate of speed of trolley cars shall not exceed eight miles an hour; that each car must be licensed, and the license number posted in it; that every accident must be reported to the Police Commissioner before 12 noon on the day following; that front platforms must be closed against passengers; that a speed indicator, visible to passengers, must be placed in each car, and that all electric cars must come to a full stop at railroad crossings.

The matter was laid upon the table for two weeks.

Alderman Walsh offered these resolutions in the interest of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L.:

Resolved, That the corporation of the City of Brooklyn do hereby require the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to furnish and sell passenger fare tickets, in parcels of twenty-five at the rate of 4 cents each ticket, or $4 per 100, and receive the same as fares, and that children twelve years of age and over two years of age shall be charged not more than 3 cents, and children of two years of age and under shall pass free.

Resolved, That the said company be further required to sell tickets in parcels of six for 24 cents.

Resolved, That, in the event of any delay in compliance therewith, the Corporation Counsel be instructed to take immediate measures to enforce all the provisions of these resolutions.

This was referred to the Railroad Committee without the knowledge of Alderman Walsh. When he became aware of it he was angry. He said: "I wanted to make a speech about it."

Alderman Walkley offered a resolution in reference to the lighting of the streets and public buildings in Brooklyn by electricity. It provided that no bid should be entertained that was over 35 cents an arc light a night. The contract price now is 40 cents.

Alderman Walsh offered a similar resolution providing that none but domestic carbons be used. This provision, he said, would please the Republican Party. It was the duty of Americans to protect themselves, and protection was the policy of the Republican Party.

Alderman Guilfoyle believed that if they were to listen to the policy of the Republican Party they had better hire a hall where that question could be discussed at length.

The entire matter was laid over for two weeks by a vote of 10 to 7.

The Aldermen, however, did transact a little business. They authorized the Fire Commissioner to purchase a water tower and to have a building erected in which to put it.

Alderman Cary asked to reconsider the action taken last week when the so-called Socialistic franchise was granted to the Municipal Electric Light Company. He said that it was not proper.

Alderman Clark, author of the franchise, said that it was not a Socialistic idea, but was in the interest of the city, and that the Aldermen had established a precedent by which no franchise would be granted without a time limit. The motion to reconsider was defeated.

Alderman Hess's resolution that the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen is heartily opposed to the Lexow Consolidation bill was adopted.

REPUBLICANISM IN UTAH

Charges Against George Q. Cannon Energetically Denied.

SON TO THE RESCUE OF THE FATHER

Frank J. Cannon Insists that Utah Was Not Sold to Republicans, but Went to Them Legitimately.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There appeared in The New-York Times of Feb. 13, 14, and 15, a series of articles relating to Utah. The first is under a Salt Lake City date, and affects to show in detail that Utah was "sold to Republicans—auctioned off by George Q. Cannon." The second and third articles are from Washington, announcing that "Democrats at the National Capitol are highly indignant—they demand a full investigation—may ruin Cannon's deal;" accompanied by copious quotations from Senator Ransom and Congressmen Springer and Bynum.

The Salt Lake correspondent of The Times was evidently not proud of his work, for he failed to sign the article. Nor ought he to be proud. In his pretended analysis of the political situation in that coming State, the vexation of the disappointed politician is clearly evident. He abuses without reason, and accuses without truth. Interwoven with his political statements is an elaborate attack upon Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, the President of the Mormon Church; and certain extensive business enterprises of Utah. Concerning the personal matters, and the endeavor to injure Utah in a business way, I make no attempt to answer, but take pleasure in presenting to you the accompanying statement, written and signed by George Q. Cannon himself, and respectfully ask its publication in The Times.

But, concerning the charge that Utah was sold to the Republicans, I have a right to say something. Utah was not purchased by the Republican Party of the United States; but was won after a series of hard fights, in which the Republican Party was constantly gaining ground, and the Democratic Party was relatively losing. An examination of the figures shows that at no time since the division upon National party lines begun in 1891, has the Democratic Party had a majority in Utah—merely a plurality—the balance of power as between the Republicans and Democrats being held by the Liberal Party, an organization composed exclusively of Gentiles, and kept in existence until January of 1894, to oppose what is called "premature Statehood for Utah."

The Liberal Party in Utah.

It was a well-known fact that this Liberal Party was almost entirely made up of Republicans—after a "sloughing off" of Democrats at the inception of division upon national party lines. In 1892, at the Congressional election, in round numbers, the Democratic candidate, Joseph L. Rawlins, received 15,000 votes; the Republican candidate, Frank J. Cannon, received 12,000 votes, and the Liberal candidate, Clarence E. Allen, (a Republican) received 7,000 votes. At the general Legislative election in November, 1893, and the special Legislative election in January, 1894, the Republicans were shown to have a plurality of nearly 500 in Utah. In the Congressional election of 1894 there was no Liberal ticket in the field; the Republican candidate, Frank J. Cannon, received, in round numbers, 21,000; the Democratic candidate, Joseph L. Rawlins, received, in round numbers, 19,000 votes, and a Populist candidate received a scattering vote, which did not affect either of the great parties in any particular sense.

In view of these figures, how is it possible for any honest man to charge that there was any undue use of Mormon influence or personal influence in the election to sway Democrats from their allegiance? And, in view of the constant notice served upon politicians that the Republican cause was growing relatively faster than the Democratic cause, how is it possible for any honest man to claim that Utah is "naturally and overwhelmingly" Democratic?

The Democratic candidate in the election of 1894 found his greatest strength in the counties chiefly inhabited by Mormons, while the Republican candidate carried every Gentile county in Utah. In view of this fact, how is it possible for any honest man to charge that George Q. Cannon swayed the election in favor of the Republican party by means of his influence with Mormon voters?

Not long since, The Washington Post, in a purported interview with the Hon. J. L. Rawlins, quoted him as saying that he had been betrayed by the Mormon voters; but the Democratic newspaper at Salt Lake City, of which he is a Director, quickly and emphatically, and in his behalf, repudiated this statement, and, if my recollection serves me correctly, showed by statistics that he had polled a larger vote from Mormons in 1894 than in 1892. Mr. Rawlins lives in a city a large majority of whose voters are not Mormons, and yet he lost that city in the last election by nearly 2,000 plurality. In order to substantiate any charge against the use of undue Mormon influence in the late election in behalf of Republicanism, it will be necessary to show that leading Mormons are influential with Gentiles, but not influential with their own people. The Utah correspondent of The Times gives Mr. Cannon either too much credit or too little. He should be held responsible for the great overturning in the country in the election of 1894, or he should not be held responsible for it in Utah.

Utah Devoted to Protection.

If it will interest The Times's readers to know how Utah developed from a so-called Democratic Territory into a Republican Territory, a few words will explain: Utah is naturally devoted to protection, and glories in statesmanlike administration in National affairs. The attacks upon wool and lead and other industries of the country by Democratic policy opened the eyes of all the voters in Utah who were amenable to reason.

The Democratic Party from the beginning claimed Utah as its own, and proceeded on the arbitrary assumption that the exercise of individual opinion in making political affiliations was an invasion of Democratic vested right. There seems to have been a disposition on the part of some of the Democracy of Utah to either have Utah for themselves or to ruin her before the world. This recent attack from Salt Lake is but one of several. I think that the motive actuating the Salt Lake correspondent of The Times was an endeavor to prevent Statehood, since Utah is surely Republican; and to injure her business prospects so that, with Republican rule, she might not have encouraging prosperity.

The conduct of the Democratic Party in that Territory has been such as to antagonize independence and patriotism. The Democracy was able to get a plurality of votes at the original division; it has been able to retain its original number and to add somewhat thereto. But it has not pursued such methods as to win general support from the ranks of the thousands of new voters who are added annually to the lists in Utah; nor to win any adherents from the original Republican number.

Mr. Bynum make a great complaint, based on the matters contained in the letter of your Salt Lake correspondent, claiming that President Wilford Woodruff of the Mormon Church advised his people to vote the Democratic ticket, and expressing surprise and indignation that Utah should thereafter have marched into the Republican column. If Mr. Bynum knew of any such solicitation from ecclesiastical authority, why did he not at that time distinctly and bravely discountenance it, instead of waiting four years, until there is a false accusation that such advice was given in behalf of the Republican Party? No such counsel ever was given on either side. Mr. Bynum himself is responsible for some of the Republican votes in Utah. He stumped that Territory as he did other places in the United States; and Utah is not the only district which returned a Republican member in 1894, after the most strenuous efforts on Mr. Bynum's part in behalf of the Democracy. In fact, I think that some districts in his own State of Indiana went Republican in 1894. I commend these districts to the attention of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

Republican Gains Year After Year.

Mr. Editor, at each election since the division upon national party lines in Utah the Republican Party has served notice upon every thoughtful politician that Utah would be a Republican State. Year after year we went up to certain defeat, but also to certain gain. Finally, in January of 1894, months before the Statehood bill passed a Democratic Congress and was signed by a Democratic President, Utah served notice that she was Republican. The fact was so indisputable that an instant lull took place in our Statehood affairs at Washington, and subsequently Mr. Rawlins, the Democratic delegate in Congress from Utah, stated in an interview that he thought the endeavor to get Statehood in that session was hopeless. That it was obtained was due to the effort of both Republicans and Democrats in and out of Congress, who felt that the day had come for a settlement of the external difficulties of Utah.

Mr. Editor, the people of Utah are very much like the rest of American citizens. They have a contempt for political whimpering. When the Republicans were defeated in 1891, 1892, and 1893, in Utah, they took their losses manfully, conceded that the election had been won by a preponderance of numbers on the part of their opponents, and declared that they would meet at the ballot box at the ensuing election, and that some day Republicanism would win. When the Democrats lost a town, a city, a county, and, finally, the Territory of Utah, in each case they whined about improper influence; they took refuge in their complaint that Utah ought to be Democratic because they had promised to the country that it would be Democratic, and they assailed the business interests and the noncombatants of the Territory with indiscriminate vituperation.

The result is precisely what might have been expected. They alienated general sympathy from their cause; they drove every uncommitted voter into the ranks of the opposition, and they caused manly young men of Utah, just entering into their majority, to seek the party which knew how to bear defeat courageously and to use victory with dignity and honor to the Territory. I do not intend this as a wholesale denunciation of the Democrats in Utah, because many of them are full of patriotic love for the land which has demonstrated so much and for the people who have passed through the waters of tribulation; but it is a lamentable fact that the control of the Democratic Party seems to have passed into the hands of men who seek to establish there a Southern oligarchy to keep Utah in bondage. I venture to predict that it will be many years before the Democracy can recover Utah. The last blunder of the party was an attempt—now a confessed attempt—to steal the Constitutional Convention. To this end wholesale forgery was resorted to in the changing of the returns, and that forgery was shown in the courts. By the dispatches of to-day I learn that the Democratic Supreme Court of Utah has issued an order under which the Democratic returning board is required to certify to the election of a majority of Republicans to the Constitutional Convention.

I trust that the foregoing and the communication from Mr. George Q. Cannon can find place in your columns. If the attacks which occupied more than a page of The Times did not intrude unjustly upon your space, probably these specific denials may be equally welcome.

FRANK J. CANNON.

Plaza Hotel, New-York, Feb. 25, 1895.

GEORGE Q. CANNON'S STATEMENT

He Replies to the Charge that He Had Sold the State to Republicans.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 19, 1895.—Through a somewhat lengthy public career I have made it a point never to notice nor reply to articles or communications in which I have been assailed, especially those of an anonymous character.

The New-York Times recently published a communication from Salt Lake in which, in seven long, mortal columns, I am savagely attacked, and my life and conduct, my business relations, and my family affairs are discussed with a malignity that exhibits some deep-seated purpose on the part of the writer to do me a personal injury, and, if possible, destroy my credit.

If all that is said would only have effect upon me personally, I would not condescend to trouble the public with any explanation or defense. Experience has abundantly taught me that, while it is true that a lie will go a league while truth is putting on its boots, it only requires time for an honest man whose conduct is straightforward and upright to outlive any falsehood. I would not even now say one word myself concerning all that has been written in this anonymous communication did not dear friends, whose opinion I respect, urge me to do so, they thinking that I not only owed it to myself, but that I owed it to the people and to the enterprises with which I am connected that something should be said. This is my reason, and my only reason, for trespassing upon public attention at this time.

Among my own people I trust I am too well known to be required to make any explanation or defense of my conduct. The people with whom I have been associated all my life have had ample experience in seeing the best motives misconstrued, the purest lives defamed, and the fairest reputations sought to be besmirched and defiled by venomous slander.

I shall confine my explanations to as brief a space as possible. The charges are so general, and many of them so loose, that it is difficult, without occupying more space than should be used, to properly notice them.

Never Placed His Children in Office.

The first definite charge that is made is that I am a man of very large family, and that there are scarcely offices of emolument enough in the gift of the people to supply my progeny with positions, and it is hinted that I take care of that family, "even though it be at the public expense."

I can truthfully say that not one of my children has ever occupied a public office through my influence. It is said that one of my sons is an apostle. This is true. But those who had the voice in the first place in appointing apostles to present to the general conference of the Church for their vote, can each and all testify that George Q. Cannon used no influence, in any form, direct or indirect, in public or in private, to favor his selection for that exalted station. And to-day there is not one of my sons that is in the public employ, neither has any one of them ever occupied public office, excepting one who was at one time a member of the Legislature and subsequently a City Councilor in this city, and another who was once a clerk of the Legislature and also a City Councilor in the city where he lived; but neither of them received any assistance from me in any form. They were nominated for these offices because is was thought they possessed the necessary qualifications for the positions; and, so far as I know, they filled them to the satisfaction of those who elected them.

Upon the question of using influence of office, either political or ecclesiastical, for the advancement of family interests or the promotion of relatives, I have always been peculiarly sensative, and, in view of the attack of this writer upon me and my methods, it gives me great pleasure to make public what my conduct in this respect has been.

I was Delegate to Congress from this Territory for a number of years. As such I had the right to nominate candidates for cadetship at West Point and Annapolis. When my son, John Q. Cannon, reached the proper age, he was desirous that I should nominate him as a cadet to the Military Academy. He was physically qualified, and no doubt existed respecting his mental fitness for the appointment—he having received a certificate to that effect from the President of the University of Deseret. But I declined to accede to his request and that of others who befriended his candidacy, resolved that it should not be said of me that I had used my official power to advance the ambition or prospects of my own kin.

As further evidence of this, not one of my children has ever been employed in our large mercantile establishment, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, though I have been longer connected with that institution than any of the present members of the Board of Directors, having been one of its first incorporators.

I was one of the incorporators of the Utah Central Railrad; not one of my children ever occupied a position in connection with that railroad.

I was one of the first organizers of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company; not one of my children has ever been connected with that bank.

I have been a large owner in the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining Company for nearly thirteen years; not one of my offspring has had any position nor any employment from that company.

I took an active part in the organization of the Utah Sugar Company; declined the position of President, and was elected Vice President of that company; not one of my family has ever had an hour's employment from that institution.

I can say the same with equal truth about the Saltair Beach and the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad.

I have been one of the twelve apostles since 1860, and a counselor in the first Presidency since 1880. Not one of my children, or any relative, has been employed by the Church through my influence or because of his connection with me.

And, with the exceptions above named, not one of my children has ever occupied a civil or political office, with the exception of my son, Frank J., to whom I shall allude hereafter.

So much for the charge made against me that I have used my influence and power to forward the interests of or to furnish office for any of my children.

Mr. Cannon's Mining Stocks.

I might reply in much detail as to the manner in which this anonymous writer says I became the owner of stock in the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining Company. Mr. John Beck, without my solicitation or knowledge, has amply refuted, in both The Tribune and The Herald of this city, the allegation made by my assailant concerning the method by which I had become possessed of stock to John Beck's injury. To his statement I may make this addition: That President John Taylor and myself bargained with Mr. Beck for one-third interest each in that property. We paid him, according to agreement, each of us becoming possessed of one-third interest. After the purchase, we parted with one-seventh of our interest to other parties. Since then I have never sold a share of the stock in that property, and it is a sufficient refutation of the slanderous charges of this correspondent, it seems to me, for me to state—and the books of the company will fully bear me out—that, though I have never sold one share of stock in that property, yet to-day I scarcely own one-sixth, through causes which, if they were of any public interest, I might relate. My share has decreased from but a little less than one-third, without the sale of a single share on my part, to about one-sixth of the property. This does not look as though I had taken advantage of any person.

I am next charged with being the owner of real estate, and, though there is nothing definitely stated, it is hinted that by some surreptitious means I have become possessed of real estate which belonged to the Church.

This is so utterly false that I should be glad at any time for any committee of Church members to examine into every real estate transaction that I have ever had, and thus satisfy themselves as to the atrocious character of this falsehood. I do not own a piece of property to-day in my own right that ever belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or to its Trustee. There are two pieces of property that were bought by George Q. Cannon & Sons' Company, one where the office of The Juvenile Instructor now stands, and the other a little south of Zion's Savings Bank, which came through the Trustee in trust. For these full value was paid the same price at which other pieces of the same lot were bought. This is the only transaction in Church real estate that I can possibly be connected with. As I say, I myself was not the purchaser in this instance, it having been done by the company. As to the real estate which I own in Salt Lake City and County, those who are curious to know how I became possessed of it

one has made money out of newspaper publishing in Salt Lake City, the fact has not yet come to my knowledge.

His Brothers and the Church.

Allusion is made to my brother's holding Church positions, and to distort this fact to make it appear that through my influence this was done is as baseless as the other charges. At the time my brother Angus was appointed President of Salt Lake Stake I was in Washington; I knew nothing of the appointment until it had been made. I had never heard his name mentioned in connection with it, and his appointment was quite as unexpected to me as it could have been to any one else. I can say the same respecting the position that my brother David holds. He was not placed there at my instance; it was done in the first place by President Brigham Young, and altogether without my prior knowledge.

I am accused of being a prime factor in establishing the sugar factory, and it is intimated that I derive, in some way not described, great advantages from it.

In order to obtain an attendance of the members of the Board of Directors of the sugar company, it was decided to allow $2.50 to each member who should be present at regularly called board meetings. It has not been my good fortune to attend very many of these meetings; consequently, I have not had as many items of $2.50 as some of my friends on the board. But this is the only emolument or benefit of any kind that I have derived from the sugar factory. A more despicable falsehood never was uttered than that which intimates that the "faithful" were improperly invoked and induced to take from their little savings to contribute toward the encouragement and establishment of this institution.

It is intimated that I became a railroad proprietor through the use of certain moneys given for the express use of the Temple, but converted to the uses of the Saltair Railroad and beach interests.

The writer who thus slanders me gives credit to President Woodruff as being "absolutely honest, but not worldly wise." Now, such a conversion of funds as is here spoken of could not have taken place without the knowledge of Presidents Woodruff and Smith, yet neither of their names is coupled with the transaction. I am the person singled out as guilty of having done this; at least, it is cited as an instance of my wrongdoing and of the means used by me to become a "railroad proprietor." Nothing more clearly exhibits the animus of my nameless enemy than this single paragraph. Transactions of this kind, or of any financial character with which the Church is connected, are not attended to by me alone; they receive the consideration of the First Presidency, of which I am only one. I state here that this charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and that there has been no such conversion of Temple funds, nor any use of Temple funds in any way that cannot be fully accounted for to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Allusion is made to the "colossal power-dam scheme" projected at Ogden, and I receive the credit of being a "promoter" because of my connection with that.

Respecting this, I have only to say that I am no more the promoter of that enterprise than eight other gentlemen, who are highly esteemed and who are connected with it.

Charge of Political Manipulations.

The next accusation is that, in order to secure to myself financial aid and the political control of the Territory, and also to secure money for my projects, I have been willing to pledge such a manipulation of politics in the new State as will answer all the desires of those advancing the needed funds.

To this I am able to say in the most positive and emphatic way that with no man or number of men, with no individual or corporation, with no politician or party, have I ever entered into negotiations, or sought to do so, by which the advancement of means was to be contingent upon or repaid in any manipulation of local politics. No pledges as to the support or success of any man or party in the Territory of Utah have ever been given by me at any time as a conditional element in any financial transaction with which I have been connected. I repeat that I have made no bargain, at any time, to get financial aid in payment of political influence. I cannot emphasize this too strongly.

Gen. Clarkson's visits to this Territory have had no connection whatever, so far as I know, with anything of this character. During his first visit here I was not in the Territory. At his last visit nothing in the shape of politics came up in our conversation.

As a matter of fact, I have had nothing to do with any project for raising money that has not been in the interest of the people of the Territory. I have had no personal end to serve. It is true that I have been somewhat active in different enterprises; but they have not been for my own aggrandizement. As a proof of this I may say, and the statement can be substantiated by those who are in a position to know, that at no time since we have made efforts to give the people of this community employment and to establish and push to completion public enterprises, have I received in any form one dollar of money for services which I have rendered. This writer says I have been connected with Saltair Beach and with the railroad to the beach; that I am interested in coal mines; that I have been three or four times to the East for the purpose of raising money or bartering political influence. I may add that with all that I have done for these various enterprises I have not to the present hour drawn one dollar in money or in any other form of compensation.

He falsely says the tithing of the people of my faith is at my disposal—a self-evident untruth, since it must be well-known that I do not have the disposition of the people's tithing at all. On this same matter, while I mention it here with reluctance, the records of the Church will abundantly bear out the assertion that so far from being a consumer of the tithing, I am and for years have been one of the largest contributors to that fund. With no feeling of self-praise for doing that which I have deemed not only a duty but a pleasure in this regard, I am content to refer to the records for the complete destruction of the base charge he makes against me, and for the proof of my own statements.

It is intimated in a paragraph devoted to the test oath in Idaho, in which the names of respected citizens are used, that however unscrupulous they might be, they would not dare to "engage in such an infamous undertaking without the sanction of the chief church officials," and that among these I was the chief.

No one knows better than the writer of this article—if he be whom I suppose he is—the falsity of this charge. Both he and those who have furnished him his information must know that I had no connection whatever with that transaction.

Frank J. Cannon's Election.

There is running through the entire Times article an attack upon me because my son, Frank J. Cannon, has been elected to Congress; by inference, I suppose, I am charged with having "induced" President Woodruff "to vote the Republican ticket," and with being connected with the intrigue by which the fact was "immediately telegraphed over the whole Territory and placarded at the polling places." This story looks familiar—it is not its first appearance in the public prints. But repetition does not make truth; and how false this particular romance is may be ascertained from the various telegraph officials "all over the Territory" by any one who cares enough for the facts to make the inquiry.

It is more plainly intimated that Frank J. Cannon's election was secured through my influence and the dominating power which I use.

I can scarcely exercise patience enough to say anything upon this point, it is so ridiculous, and by every informed man in this Territory is so well known to be without the least foundation. Realizing that I would be exposed to suspicion, I resolutely refrained from saying or doing anything that could be construed into supporting my son for this office or in any manner contributing to his election. Those who are most intimate with me, and who heard my expressions at the time, know how careful I was upon this point. And as this writer seems to think I have acted without proper sincerity in the expression of my political views, it is only just for me to say here that there were two reasons which kept me silent in regard to politics: A bitter strife had arisen among the people in this Territory after their division on the party lines; the contest assumed proportions and took a shape that were exceedingly painful to me as an individual, and I felt that it was only proper that, as one of the First Presidency, I should abstain from any public avowal of my political faith, though at the same time my friends never had any difficulty in knowing my political views—to them I expressed them with entire freedom. But I felt that I ought to occupy a position where no partisanship or even political zeal might cut me off from friendly association with and access to my brethren of either shade of political belief where proper manners of counsel might require that we come together in amicable consultation. But I was compelled to take this course by another and probably more potent motive. My son was a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and I knew very well that if I were regarded as an active partisan, whatever I might do or might not do would be construed, as this writer has construed my acts, as working for and aiding in his election. He was a candidate in 1892 as well as in 1894—not at my wish, for I would have been better pleased had he not been put forward; and is it not a complete answer to the charge that my influence carried the Territory for the Republican Party and Frank J. Cannon in 1894, to recall the fact that the same influence could not, or at least did not, secure the success of that party and that candidate two years before? If, as The Times's correspondent avers in one place, my influence is decreasing, how does he account for this seemingly inverse manifestation of its power?

In conclusion, I beg pardon of the public for troubling them with any of my personal affairs or with my denial of these multiplied and scandalous charges. It is only just, however, for me to say that, if I have wronged any man in this or any other community, and he will make it clear, I stand ready to return four-fold, so long as I have any property with which to do it. I have endeavored to live an honest life, and to take no advantage of my fellow-man. Instead of deriving profits directly from the Church, I do not draw one dollar from it. I endeavor to serve it for my love of it, and my time and whatever ability and means I have had, have ever been at the service of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. If I have influence with the people, I have endeavored to gain it by a truthful, upright, and straightforward course. That this attack upon me is a personal one, prompted by motives which I, at least, can understand, is plain to be seen from the manner in which the writer treats the subject upon which he writes. He is careful to separate my conduct and business operations from those of my brethren with whom I am closely associated. I alone am accused of wrongdoing; I alone am singled out for this slander. This is evidently done for a purpose. I think I know what that purpose is, and the source from which the attack emanates. GEORGE Q. CANNON.

BAPTIST MINISTERS STARTLED

Prof. Norman Fox's Views as to the Last Supper.

The Baptist ministers' meeting yesterday morning, at 147 Fifth Avenue, was thrown into something bordering on a state of consternation by the strange doctrine put forward by Prof. Norman Fox of Morristown, N. J., who delivered an address on "The Scriptural Teaching of the Lord's Supper." Moderator D. T. MacLymond presided.

Prof. Fox held that Jesus did not say "once a month, once a week, ye shall eat bread in remembrance of Me," but "when you eat bread to sustain your mortal life, remember Me, the bread of eternal life." Nothing is done, said the professor, at the breaking of bread in the churches which may not or should not be done when we eat our daily bread. "The New Testament notes no breaking of bread," he said, "apart from the ordinary meal. The Last Supper is the eating of bread in remembrance of Christ, and whenever a man eats of Christ, the Scriptural bread, he eats in the supper of the Lord."

The professor found no friends of his reading of the Scripture, and the Rev. Dr. Judson led off in condemnation of his views, and was followed by Dr. Samson, Dr. Williams, and others. No specific action was taken in the matter, however, and the conference broke up in good humor, after having extended a vote of sympathy and indorsement to the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorrimer in his work of rebuilding the Tremont Temple, Boston. Dr. Lorrimer is in town in the interest of a history of the Bible which is to be published this year. He is editing the work, which is to be from the pens of eminent American and English divines of all the evangelical denominations. The work will be for the general reader rather than the student, and will be illustrated by copies of paintings by modern masters. It will deal not only with the history of the various books of the Old and New Testaments, but also with the history of the times in which they were written, so far as modern research goes.

EXAMINATION FOR MOUNTED INSPECTORS

They Must Be Good Shots, Good Horsemen, and Understand Cattle Brands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Civil Service Commission, after careful consideration of the subject, has adopted certain plans for the examination of applicants for positions of mounted Inspectors of Customs along the Mexican border, where a vast amount of smuggling is carried on.

Each competitor for mounted Inspector in all the Mexican border districts will be required to submit statements from two respectable ranchholders, who shall state, among other things, that they know the applicant to be sober and honest, that they know him to be a good rider and a good shot; that they know him to have had experience in the management of cattle, and know him to be a good brand reader, and able to classify cattle according to age, condition, and brand.

In answering personal questions, the applicant must state if he is proficient as a marksman with the rifle, and if he is proficient as a marksman with the revolver, whether he has practiced much shooting at a target with either weapon, whether he has practiced shooting at game or at moving objects with either weapon, whether he has practiced shooting on foot, and whether he has practiced shooting on horseback. He will also be required to state if he is a good rider and whether he can ride an ordinary cow pony on the round-up, both in circle riding and in cutting out work round the herd.

Furthermore, whether he can ride unbroken horses; whether, if he cannot ride unbroken horses, he can ride a trained cow pony which has been turned loose for six months, and is caught up for the first time, being able to rope, bridle, saddle, mount, and ride it unassisted; whether he has had any experience in riding bucking horses; also whether he has had any experience with cattle, and if so, of what kind; whether he has ever been on the trail; whether he ever worked on the round-up, and whether he ever did ordinary cattle work round the ranch.

STRIKES HAVE COST MORE THAN GAINED

Report of the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The ninth annual report of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation was received by the Legislature to-day. The report says, in part:

"Strikes have been frequent, but for the most part without effect. The board, in many instances, could only counsel a return to work, on the ground that it was better to be at work with any wages than to be idle.

"This sort of advice is not always accepted. It looks like an admission of defeat, and generally amounts to that, and therefore is not likely to be accepted until the situation is clearly desperate.

"Whenever the parties to a controversy have been willing to accept a fair settlement, arbitration and conciliation have produced results as beneficial as ever to all concerned. When settlements have been reached in this way, there have been no cessation of business and no loss of earnings while the matters in dispute were under consideration.

"On the other hand, it is safe to say that every strike that has been either wholly or partially successful has cost the winners far more than the results were worth, and subjected the employer to great trouble and anxiety, as well as pecuniary loss.

"During the last year the employes have been relatively more favorable to arbitration than employers."

Two Men Injured on the Bridge.

Two men in the employ of the Phoenix Iron Works who were assisting in the iron work construction of the new Brooklyn Bridge station, at New-York end, were injured there yesterday by falling, one from a temporary staging over the south roadway, and the other from the station platform.

John O'Brien, twenty-three years old, an ironworker, of 9 Battery Place, who fell from the staging, received lacerated wounds of the scalp and probably a fracture of the skull. Joseph Malone, a laborer, of 25 Rose Street, received wounds and contusions of the leg and scalp. Both were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM

Probability that the Electrical Workers' Strike Will Be Long.

A BITTER STRUGGLE EXPECTED

Men in the Building Trades, However, Not Inclined to Go Out—Arbitration Not Favored by Either Side.

There is no change in the building trades strike situation. Both sides remain obdurate and firm. Concessions are neither being asked nor proffered, and the probability is that the struggle will now be both bitter and prolonged.

Much had been expected by the electrical workers from the meeting yesterday of the United Building Trades' Association, but that body, far from offering any consolation or suggestion to the strikers, unqualifiedly indorsed the action taken by the Electrical Contractors' Association and pledged its unqualified support.

The indications are that strikes will be ordered this morning on a number of buildings. Whether the workmen will obey the behests of the walking delegates is an open question. The greatest difficulty the Strike Committee has thus far met has been the reluctance of the men to indulge in a sympathetic strike for the benefit of the electrical workers.

So far as can be learned, the contractors did not fulfill their promise yesterday of resuming operations with non-union men. The Electrical Contractors' Association is to meet at 117 East Twenty-third Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected that some definite action will then be taken respecting the employment of non-union men.

There was some talk yesterday about arbitration between the contending parties. President Seth Low of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell were announced as the persons willing to act as arbitrators. Mrs. Lowell wrote two letters, suggesting arbitration, one to Master Workman Hoadley of the Electrical Workers' Union, and the other to President Strong of the Electrical Contractors' Association. Her first letter was sent to Mr. Hoadley, and in it she said:

I am relieved to hear that the electrical workers consider that they have kept the promise made in their name by deferring action until the expiration of the agreement. I must, however, say that I think they were very unwise to refuse the proposal of the contractors to adopt the eight-hour day on May 15. The fact that the proposal was the result of the efforts of the Mason Builders' Association to bring about a settlement showed that it was a concession, and it should have been accepted as a great victory for the brotherhood.

I wish you had felt enough confidence in the Board of Mediation to have asked its advice and intervention, for I feel sure the whole matter could have been easily settled.

Is it too late now? Can you not persuade the brotherhood to ask the board to consider and decide the question?

To Mr. Strong, Mrs. Lowell wrote:

It seems to me that the electrical workers should have accepted at once, and gladly, the proposition you made, and I only wish you and Mr. Hoadley had called upon the Board of Mediation, for I think the matter could easily have been settled.

The letter concluded in precisely the same terms as that addressed to Mr. Hoadley.

Mrs. Lowell called at the meeting place of the Board of Walking Delegates, but was refused admittance to the meeting. At the Building Trades' Club, where Mrs. Lowell next went, she was more courteously received. She was informed that her letter to President Strong would be brought before to-day's meeting of the Electrical Contractors' Association.

Inasmuch as the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has volunteered to arbitrate the difficulty, and the leaders on both sides have refused to accept its offer, it is not thought probable that Mrs. Lowell will meet with much success in the kindly effort she is making to settle the trouble.

While no additional strikes were ordered yesterday, the air was heavy with rumors of such action being taken on a number of buildings. In fact, at one time members of the Strike Committee left headquarters, at 37 Clinton Place, for the ostensible purpose of ordering strikes, but returned without so doing. In a roundabout way it was learned that wiser counsels had prevailed, and that it had been decided to defer action pending the meeting of the United Building Trades Association called for the afternoon. It was asserted that if this powerful organization espoused the cause of the Electrical Contractors' Association it would mean a bitter struggle that might be prolonged for an indefinite period.

The Board of Walking Delegates met in Fifty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue, and listened to reports concerning the progress of the strike. Upon the conclusion of the meeting, Delegate R. T. Auston said:

No more strikes have been ordered for the reason that enough have already been declared to accomplish the desired object. We are waiting to hear from the meeting of the United Building Trades.

The Strike Committee will meet this morning at 37 Clinton Place, at 9 o'clock, and daily thereafter at 4 P. M., until the strike is declared off. It was asserted yesterday that orders had been issued for strikes on twenty or thirty additional buildings, but that these orders would not be carried into effect until this morning.

The United Building Trades Association, consisting of delegates from each Employers' Association in the building trade in this city, met at the Building Trades' Club, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was in session until 7 o'clock. J. M. Cornell of the Cornell Iron Works presided, and there was a large and representative attendance. There are about twenty organizations in the association, of which sixteen were represented at the meeting.

At the close of the meeting President Strong of the Electrical Contractors' Association said:

The United Building Trades met and passed a resolution indorsing the action of our association. The delegates were each presented with a statement of the position of our association from the beginning—in fact, a history of the whole thing. This and the resolution they were asked to lay before their respective organizations, and report back at the next meeting of the United Building Trades.

EX-CONTROLLER FARRON DESTITUTE

Once a Popular Democrat in Brooklyn and Well Off.

Ex-Controller Thomas H. Farron, who, at one time, was one of the most popular Democrats in Brooklyn, is in destitute circumstances. An incurable disease confines him to his bed.

He is seventy-five years old. In his younger days he made a great deal of money, which he spent on his friends. He was until a year ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed, employed as an engineer at the Underhill Avenue pumping station.

He lives at 637 Pacific Street. His wife, in order to make both ends meet, had to put a chattel mortgage upon her furniture for $400. It was given to her landlord. The mortgage is overdue, and a notice of foreclosure has been posted upon the door of Mr. Farron's residence. Unless the obligation is met on Thursday the ex-Controller will be turned out of the house.

It is said that enough money is due to him from his friends to pay the debt. Some of those who know him well are trying to raise money to save him from being put out.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant as chambermaid; capable and competent; for private family only; will assist in sewing; has best of city reference; country preferred. M. Goerliby, 853 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress, waiting, or sewing, in American family only; good city references. Competent, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and waitress and to do general housework; good reference. 220 East 89th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has satisfactory references. 221 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and DO SEWING.—By a young Protestant girl, or would assist in dining-room work; country preferred; good reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced; well recommended; in private family; willing to assist in other duties. K. K., Box 112, 554 3d Av., advertising agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French-Swiss girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; good city references. M. D., care of Mrs. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting or sewing; good city reference. 242 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and do fine washing. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 140 West 63d St.; ring second bell, east.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and assist with waiting, undermaid's work; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as first-class chambermaid; good city reference. E. S., Box 258 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family. Mrs. Anderson, 237 East 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and wait on lady; willing and obliging; personal city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. N. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; personal references. 416 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, OR would take charge of a delicate child. Can be seen at Dr. Newcomb's, 118 West 69th St., Tuesday, from 11 to 1, or address after above date, 68 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.

COMPANION.—By a young widow as companion to lady; speaks German and English. F. O., 301 West End Av.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—By a neat young woman as cook and housemaid for two adults in apartments; is first-class cook; west side preferred; best personal references from last employers. Box 10, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and to do marketing; is a first-class baker and preserver; excellent references. 420 West 17th St.; ring Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25; city reference. 112 West 30th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; would not object to some coarse washing; best city reference; last employer can be seen. B. M., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; has excellent references; has lived with some of the best families in the city. A. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as thoroughly-competent cook in private family; best of city references. A. A. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By competent woman, or to do general housework; city or country; best city reference. 513 West 59th St., two flights.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. 219 West 16th St.; ring Rock's bell.

COOK.—By professional German woman; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $30 to $40; city reference. Corner of 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By a reliable Protestant woman as good, neat cook in small private family; nice washer and ironer; good city reference; lady seen if required. 379 East 22d St., top floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. M. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; housekeeper; understands French cooking; Englishwoman; good references; $40 to $45. P. W., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a smart, active young girl as good plain cook in a small private family; best city references. 309 East 46th St., ground floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a tidy young woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference; city or country. 158 East 48th St., Carroll's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and would do the coarse washing; first-class city reference. 308 West 49th St.; ring Booth's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 215 East 80th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By a good plain cook and laundress; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. 444 West 31st St., front door.

COOK.—By young woman as thoroughly-competent family cook; wages, $20; steady place; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference. Mrs. Anderson, 237 East 20th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; no objection to the country; best reference. 254 East 125th St.; ring J. C.'s bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best reference; excellent manager. 216 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish woman; by day; in private family as cook; first-class reference. 326 East 36th St.; call two days.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; private or public; city or out. 217 East 59th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; no objection to washing; two years' reference. Mrs. Begen, 12 Amsterdam Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Mary, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good table; city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and plain washer; American family preferred; no cards. 231 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city references; no objection to go to the country. 198 East 76th St.

COOK.—First-class; excellent reference; understands all kinds family cooking; city or country. 343 West 49th St., Killen's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; personal reference. Stubbs, 159 East 30th St.

COOK.—By English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no washing; good reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook; willing to do plain washing. 301 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; four years' reference from last place. 252 West 39th St.; ring Pettigrew's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; can furnish best city reference; understands soups, fresh meat, game; city or country. 207 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking. M., care of Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By woman as plain cook or do general housework in private family. 259 West 47th St.

COOK.—French; in private family; good reference; wages, $45. E. R. M., 661 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook and kitchenmaid. 664 6th Av., second floor. Okerberg

COOK.—By good French cook in private family; good city reference. M. K., 145 West 22d St.

COOK.—In private family; best city reference. 59 West 11th St.

COOK.—In a good family; has splendid reference. 706 3d Av.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by day at washing, scrubbing, or housecleaning; willing and obliging; good references. H. A., 413 West 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out first of week; excellent laundress, or will housecleaner; thorough worker; best city reference. 340 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; brought up in England; is good waitress, chambermaid, or any kind of housework; best city reference. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; go out by day or week; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 307 East 63d St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Swedish woman to go out by the day; any kind of work. 205 East 20th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good sewer; experienced mender; fine children's dresses; fine white goods; one or two days weekly; city reference. Dietrich, 300 East 93d St., top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, ladies' and misses' gowns; show samples; day or home. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and stylish trimmer, engagements by the day; terms moderate; reference. Miss Keegan, 54 East 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker will go out by the day in private families; reference. 202 West 48d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess or companion and maid in American family; good needlewoman; references given. Obliging, Box 100, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Experienced teacher wishes to teach the German and French languages; will teach five lessons a week for $2; educated in Europe; references. Anna, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Swedish lady as housekeeper; best city reference. 769 3d Av., second floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Protestant woman; do general housework; wages, $16 to $18. 440 West 58th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced woman in private family; best city reference. 478 3d Av., care Mrs. Butler.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; good seamstress and hairdresser, and good packer; best city reference. Boston, Box 884 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; thoroughly competent in all her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; city references; city or travel. Mlle. Marie, 206 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid; speaks English, French, and German; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city references. T., care of Mrs. Kramer, 104 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; good reference. H. S., 25 East 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—With family going to Bar Harbor in Summer; American girl; excellent reference. S. D., care of Welburn, 181 Waverley Place.

MAID, &c.—By a very well-educated young girl, Swiss, speaking three languages, as maid or nurse to growing children, in first-class family; good references. F. G., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By a young German person; good dressmaker and traveler in first-class American families; best references. M. J., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as maid or seamstress; first-class city reference. 381 4th Av., third bell.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid to lady or grown children; good sewer. 104 West 42d St., third floor.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; has five years' city references from last place. Hewitt, 118 West 19th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress; American; best of reference. M. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork in a small private family; best city references. L. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress or assistant chambermaid in American family; good city references. M. K., Box 104, Advertising Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as a first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 228 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS. — By competent laundress; best city reference; shirts, collars specialty; private family; city or country; other work if required. 149 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 307 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; capable of doing collars, cuffs, and shirts; best city personal references. 128 East 35th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant girl as laundress and chambermaid; city references. 328 West 40th St., Clark's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; no objection to country. 262 West 35th St.; call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent laundress; be generally useful; do plain cooking; city reference. Laundress, 856 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in private family; good reference; wages, $25. 244 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do fine washing and ironing; 50 cents dozen; good reference. 1,414 3d Av.

Nurses.

LADIES' NURSE or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young American woman; experience and best references; will travel; willing and obliging; terms moderate. L. L., 223 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of baby; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent person; takes entire charge from birth, or growing children; good sewer; best city reference. D. C., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—French; Protestant; competent; for growing children, or maid for young lady; good sewer; good city references. Marie, care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSE.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for a young woman as infant's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect. 18 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent city reference. 798 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent, thoroughly experienced nurse; takes entire charge of infant; best personal references. 72 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse or chambermaid; city or country. Amelie, 153 West 26th St., care of Cazale.

NURSE.—French; for a child of two years; a little out of New-York; good references. G. L., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable young woman as nurse for infant from birth; entire care; personal reference. 144 West 55th St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl, 19, as nurse in first-class family. Numann, 862 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as seamstress and maid to grown children; would assist with chamberwork; best city references. Address F. A., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to place her French seamstress (Parisian) as maid to young misses and finished seamstress. Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 129th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Taylor system; Misses' and Children's a specialty; wishes engagements by day; highest city reference. N. W., 136 West 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable woman; is competent in her work; good city reference. M. C., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID, NURSE, or do LIGHT Chamberwork.—Understands dressmaking; good reference. 303 East 69th St., Bell 5.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; assist with children; sleep home. A. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By French girl as waitress or nurse for growing children; first-class references; no objection to country. Mrs. Frankfort, 391 7th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can carve; best city and personal reference. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as waitress in a private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; five years' first-class city reference. 852 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. 98 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young, neat, intelligent girl. Seen, Tuesday, from 10:30 to 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 6 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress; excellent city reference. 339 West 49th St., second flat.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress to change for cook or light housework; country preferred; good reference. 321 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; takes full care of dining room; city reference. Call, Monday, 98 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress; or as parlormaid; in a private family; best city reference. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress or parlormaid; personal city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 1 East 53d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take in fine washing at her own house; best city references; present employer can be seen. Laundress, 1,024 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING BY DAY or week, by respectable woman; American; reference. Mrs. G., 165 West 27th St.

MASSAGE given by a Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—Swedish movements and electricity; Weir-Mitchell method. G. L., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Operator wishes work home or visiting. Mrs. Ray, 241 West 36th St.

MASSEUSE wishes few customers. Miss Laub, 42 East 20th St., near Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a respectable young girl not long in the country for up-stairs work and assist with washing; comfortable home preferred to high wages. 143 West 49th St., third floor, back.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a highly-recommended butler, with thorough experience; is an intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man; conscientious, obliging; excellent references from last and former employers; several years in one place. Lado, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; both understand their duties; willing to go to any town or country; first-class city reference; Philadelphia family preferred. French Couple, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F. M., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman where second man or parlormaid is kept; age 35; good appearance; long New-York references. J. R., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands all his duties; is thorough servant; willing to work. best city references. F. M., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By German; speaks good English and Spanish; first-class city and foreign references; used to traveling. Uelzen, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., in store.

BUTLER.—French; age, 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Steady.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions Stronger—Cotton Lower —Coffee Firmer.

There was more activity shown in the grain trading, and prices were a little higher at the close, as influenced by better Western markets and rather free buying for foreign account, although the main business was in a scalping way for local account. The decreased stocks and visible supply also tended to strengthen prices. Provisions were offered more sparingly, and made a slight advance. Cotton was depressed through local realizing and increased port receipts. Coffee was in demand for both foreign and local account, and closed better.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¾@	57
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	49¼@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5 9-16 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.65 @	..
Lead	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅜c on easier cables, moderate foreign selling, increased receipts, light exports, and local realizing; advanced ⅜@½c on decreased stock and visible, better late cables, and considerable local covering; declined ¼c on the increase of 80,000 bushels on passage, advanced ¼c with the West, and closed firm at ⅛c gain for the day, with a moderately active trade. Spot was in fair export demand at ⅛c advance. Sales, 85,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 72,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ¼c under May, free on board, store, and 13,000 bushels do, at ⅜c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ⅜c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅛c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 60¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 60c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61¼c.... Clearances hence, 56,111 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 134,663 bushels....Receipts, 1,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 24,113 bushels; in the interior, 332,848 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 484,405 bushels, or to 7,833,709 bushels, (4,609,774 bushels contract red and 30,-000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 1,766,700 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,258,000 bushels, or to 79,476,000 bushels, against 77,258,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ½@⅝c on easier cables, weakness West, and local realizing advanced ⅝@¾c on better late cables, light receipts, and local covering, with the close firm at ¼c advance, and a fair trade. Spot was dull, scarce, and firmer. Sales, 13,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49⅝c, delivered. ....Receipts, 1,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 99,746 bushels; in the interior, 178,020 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,125 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 154,275 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 124,683 bushels, or to 439,749 bushels, (112,690 bushels No. 2 corn and 140,649 busnels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 318,000 bushels, or to 12,969,000 bushels, against 18,171,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and rather unsettled, with the early trading at ¼c decline, but rallying ¼c on the decrease in the visible, firmer Western markets, and local covering, and closing steady and unchanged. Spot were fairly active and firmer. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38½c for 12,000 bushels; do, at 39c for 30,000 bushels, delivered; do, clipped, 38½c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 do, 33½c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 35c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 38@42c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,500 bushels; exports, 246 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 23,701 bushels, or to 619,231 bushels, (81,824 bushels No. 2 white and 211,987 bushels No. 2....The visible supply shows a decrease of 160,000 bushels, or to 6,772,000 bushels, against 2,831,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	56⅞
March	....	@....	57⅝
May	1,580,000	57¾ @58¼	58¼
June	20,000	58⅝ @....	58⅝
July	570,000	58 5-16@58¾	58¾
August	120,000	58 7-16@58¾	58¾
September	170,000	58 13-16@59¼	59¼
Total	2,460,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	49
May	320,000	48½ @49¼	49¼
July	35,000	48¾ @49⅝	49⅝
Total	355,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	@....	33¾
March	....	@....	33¾
May	60,000	33¼ @33½	33½
No. 2 white—			
February	....	@....	38¼
March	50,000	36¾ @....	36¾
May	....	@....	36½
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Buyers and sellers are 5@10c apart on Spring patents, but a fair trade is reported in other grades, chiefly by city millers, at full prices. Sales, 34,775 bbls, including 24,675 bbls city mills, of which 14,-500 bbls patents at $4.05@$4.15, 8,925 bbls. clear at $3.30, 1,000 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@2.50, and 250 bbls supers at $2.30. Other sales included 450 bbls Spring clear at $2.80, 750 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.30, 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $2.77½@3, 2,700 bbls. Winter straights at $2.70@2.80, 2,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@2.55, 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60, and 500 bbls Spring straights at $3.20@3.30....Arrivals, 16,300 bbls and 51,221 sacks; exports, 8,041 bbls and 5,251 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,997 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.05	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.90@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.30
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	$2.25@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.30
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Fair demand and steady; sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and firm. We quote: Flour at $1.70@$1.75 for spot, and $1.60, to arrive; 54c for Japanese grain; silver, 50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@92c for Western, and 93@95c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.12@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.20@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@55c for State and Jersey, on track, 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@65c.

MALT—Dull and unchanged. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—More active and steady: Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 90@95c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks; spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; hob lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover, the advance that was made last week is firmly held, while the West is fairly active and here the distributing business better. Quoted at 9¾c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy, as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The receipts here yesterday were 1,365 bbls; not much of this was for sale, or a good portion coming direct to refiners and exporters. There is no pressure from the small holdings here, although the demand runs on small lots. The Mediterranean has had within a day or two strictly good yellow, if not prime, offered at 26c, but holds off, and reports its holdings liberal from consigned stock, a fair portion of which awaits demands from consumers. All other foreign markets are dull in their wants here, with Rotterdam holding excessive assortments. However, it is not possible to buy, except at firm prices, which are well up to the recent quoted range. Prime yellow is at 26½c, and nice lots at 27c. Crude in bbls is steadily taken as offered at 22c. Crude in bulk at the mills has 18c bid, as a rule, and higher prices asked, except in one or two instances for small tank lots, which are to be had at 18c. Sales here are 150 bbls crude at 22c; 100 bbls prime yellow at 26½c. COCOANUT OIL is dull and unsettled; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin is 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate jobbing demand; city quoted at 50c and Western at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL is quiet, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Oil, opened, lowest, and closed, 103½; highest, 103⅝.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS developed a good deal of strength, especially for cash stuff, although there was only a small advance in prices. There was at the West a good demand for cash lard, part representing export wants, but as well from packers for control, while its offerings were moderate. The packers were also bidding on pork more than ribs, but the latter was helped by the general firmness, so far as concerns its price. The receipts of hogs were not beyond expectations. Here there was not more than a moderate business. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 29,000 head. Chicago's shipments last week were 7,282 bbls pork, 7,089,579 lb lard, and 10,074,258 lb meats; same time last year, 2,756 bbls pork, 8,337,776 lb lard, and 21,-015,062 lb meats. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 4,399 bbls pork, 10,-053,712 lb lard, and 11,438,880 lb bacon; same time last year, 5,635 bbls pork, 11,-950,872 lb lard, and 10,050,375 lb bacon.

LARD—Western steam showed 2@3 points advance at the West, where there was a good demand for cash, but here there was hardly a change in price under a dull condition of business. Cash is nominally 6.75c. City steamie is generally held at 6.37½c; sales of 75 tcs at 6.37½c, and 40 tcs at 6.30c. Options—No sales; February closed at 6.72c, nominal; May at 6.82c, nominal. Refined is slow and unchanged; Continent, 7.15c; South American, 7.50c. Compound lard is in moderate demand; quoted at 5.12½@5.37½c. The West closed at 6.35c for February, while May was at 6.47@6.50c, closing at 6.50c; July at 6.57@6.60c, closing at 6.60c bid.

PORK—Export demand here was slow. Small lots to the amount of 200 bbls were taken up at steady prices. The West closed 10c higher and firm, with increased buying from packers. February closed at $10.05. May was at $10.12@10.25, closing at $10.25. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON—Export demand here is unimportant; short clear quoted at 5.85c. The West was up 5 points, and closed firm, with short ribs for February at 5.10c, while May was at 5.27@5.30c, closing at 5.30c asked, and July closed at 5.40@5.42c.

BEEF—The exporters are slow buyers, and on home account trading is quite moderate. Prices are generally unchanged. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS have little attention, while prices are weak and uncertain. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are in steady fair demand from local and surrounding markets and at fair prices. City meats are moving out slowly, with prices favoring buyers. Sales are 7,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¾c. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾@6c; 12-lb do, 9-16@5½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are higher and in good demand. Receipts at the West, 59,047 head; same time last year, 65,681 head. Chicago—Receipts, 45,000 head; best grades firm; others weak; $3.65@$4.30; left over, 5,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 3,964 head; active; 10c higher on packing and heavy; steady on others; $3.60@$4.40. St. Louis—Higher; $3.70@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened steady to strong; $3.55@$4. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.10@$4.40. Kansas City—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; firm; $4@$4.25. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done in city, offerings of which were light, as last week's make had been sold largely ahead. A settled market price awaits the trading from the supplies of this week. At present there are no offerings at 4¼c, which price is bid. For country, 4⅜@4¾c quoted on light receipts; sales of 65,000 lb at 4⅜@4¼c.

STEARINE—For lard stearine the market is quiet and unchanged, with nominal prices; 7¾c for Western and 8¼c for city. For oleostearine there is a little demand at 6¾c, but nothing offered under 7c, with moderate supplies. Chicago is at 7c bid and 7¼c asked.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by a demand from both foreign and local shorts, and trading was more active, with the close steady at partly 10 points advance. Havre was steady and unchanged, to ½f up, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged, to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 16¾c for No. 7, and 15½c for No. 8. Sales, 2,500 bags Santos on private terms; 2,000 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 9, per Catania, at 16¾c; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 6 and 7, per Severn, at 17¼c; 2,000 bags Central American, and 200 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—February, 500 bags at 15.30c; March, 250 bags at 15.20c; May, 250 bags at 15.00c, 1,000 bags at 15.05c; September, 1,500 bags at 14.95c; December, 250 bags at 14.85c; total, 3,750 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 500 bags at 15.25c, 250 bags at 15.30c, 250 bags at 15.25c; March, 1,000 bags at 15.20c, 1,250 bags at 15.25c, 1,750 bags at 15.20c; April, 250 bags at 15.05c; May, 750 bags at 15.00c, 1,500 bags at 15.05c, 1,500 bags at 15.00c, 500 bags at 14.95c; July, 250 bags at 15.00c; September, 500 bags at 14.95c, 750 bags at 14.90c; October, 500 bags at 14.90c; total, 11,500 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags May for March; total for day, 17,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@....	@....
February	15.20@15.25	15.95@16.05
March	15.20@15.25	15.60@15.65
April	15.00@15.10	15.30@15.40
May	14.95@15.00	15.20@15.25
June	14.95@15.05	14.90@14.95
July	15.00@15.10	14.65@14.70
August	14.90@15.00	14.30@14.40
September	14.90@14.95	14.20@14.25
October	14.90@14.95	13.90@13.95
November	14.80@14.90	13.70@13.80
December	14.75@14.85	13.60@13.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	211,341
Arrivals	....
Total	211,341
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	6,665
Total stock in New-York to-day	204,676
Total stock in Baltimore	6,025
Arrivals	....
Total	6,025
Deliveries Saturday	471
	5,554
Total stock in New-Orleans	10,235
Arrivals	....
Total	10,235
Deliveries Saturday	403
	9,832
Total stock in other ports	....
	15,386
Total stock in United States	220,062
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 23	58,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 23	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb 23	99,000
	190,000
Total	410,062
Same time 1894	462,080

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.00 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..0.95 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6....75 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..2.00 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26 @26½	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18¾
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@21¾
Mocha	20½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21¼		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and barely steady at 6@8 points decline, with Liverpool 1½@2 points down, and port receipts increasing, while the trading was chiefly local scalping. Spot was dull and 1-16c lower. Sales, 76 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5 13-16
Middling Upland	5 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	9-16c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.39@	5.39	5.39	100
March	5.42@5.43	5.47	5.42	17,200
April	5.43@5.44	5.47	5.44	5,400
May	5.47@5.48	5.52	5.46	36,900
June	5.49@5.50	5.55	5.50	14,800
July	5.52@5.53	5.57	5.52	3,700
August	5.56@5.57	5.61	5.56	10,400
September	5.61@5.62	5.66	5.62	2,200
October	5.66@5.67	5.70	5.66	6,000
November	5.70@5.72	5.76	5.72	1,900
December	5.75@5.77	....	....	....
January	@....	....	....	....
Total				98,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3418	7510	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	3615	8484	..	..	..	..
Mobile	359	2089	..	..	..	..
Savannah	1491	3321	..	..	..	..
Char'ton	967	2355	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	652	1395	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	696	1091	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	1050	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	1447	..	..	..	..
Phil'a	222	1010	..	..	..	..
W. Point	879	842	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brun'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12199	29894	..	..	..	..
This day last wk.	9262	11390	14906	16901	12931	13993
This day last year.	9332	11849	13620	11871	10171	7886

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Stocks.	Last Year. Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Stocks.
Brenham	2,049	1,825	*5,793	....	....	....
Dallas	974	1,197	671	....	....	....
Shreveport	1,044	3,999	20,342	....	....	....
Little Rock	1,450	1,357	15,889	....	....	....
Helena	797	1,570	8,242	....	....	....
Vicksburg	543	1,319	9,343	....	....	....
Columbus, Miss.	547	1,115	2,038	....	....	....
Natchez	447	1,073	*8,052	....	....	....
Memphis	3,826	8,895	111,205	....	....	....
Nashville	495	504	706	....	....	....
Selma	138	375	3,360	....	....	....
Montgomery	762	2,971	9,738	....	....	....
Maufala	147	502	3,102	....	....	....
Columbus, Ga.	214	550	10,929	....	....	....
Macon	282	730	5,449	....	....	....
Albany	134	112	4,039	....	....	....
Atlanta	515	1,805	22,456	....	....	....
Rome	410	884	4,321	....	....	....
Augusta	1,329	1,658	29,303	....	....	....
Columbia	771	771	....	....	....	....
Newberry	75	25	990	....	....	....
Charlotte	104	104	200	....	....	....
Raleigh	145	170	2,425	....	....	....
St. Louis	2,367	18,210	66,362	6,210	4,903	63,334
Houston	19,088	21,410	43,334	....	....	....
Meridian	488	750	1,511	....	....	....
Cincinnati	4,480	5,778	12,017	....	....	....
Yazoo City	151	1,695	9,621	....	....	....
Total	43,779	81,910	408,769	....	....	....

*Corrected.

This Week Last Year.	Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Stocks.
Brenham	137	223	5,209
Dallas	878	953	901
Shreveport	1,030	2,295	13,125
Little Rock	1,576	1,941	9,679
Helena	385	125	3,407
Vicksburg	208	1,796	8,501
Columbus, Miss.	286	128	2,489
Natchez	359	640	6,128
Memphis	2,426	11,574	108,978
Nashville	589	454	2,005
Selma	173	544	9,248
Montgomery	601	2,026	12,564
Eufaula	51	412	4,342
Columbus, Ga.	883	1,920	8,342
Macon	276	1,032	5,835
Albany	66	230	5,347
Atlanta	1,685	1,200	6,967
Rome	457	925	5,848
Augusta	1,249	2,665	29,588
Columbia	328	328	....
Newberry	68	127	185
Charlotte	368	418	150
Raleigh	288	354	1,971
St. Louis	1,597	6,090	61,701
Houston	10,089	9,295	17,006
Meridian	424	387	792
Cincinnati	3,283	3,170	3,753
Yazoo City	511	1,589	13,167
Total	30,251	53,195	348,638

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm, with a fair jobbing demand.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, Job'g	23@25
Cuba, 96° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Supplies light and prices firm, with demand good.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—The trading in raw is confined to small lots at steady prices; sales, 5,400 bags centrifugals, 96° test at 3c. Refined was more active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅜	@4 9-16
Coarse powdered	4	@4 3-16
Granulated	3 13-16	@4
Cubloaf	4 7-16	@4⅝
Crushed	4 7-16	@4⅝
Powdred	4 1-16	@4¼
Coarse granulated	3 15-16	@4⅛
Fine granulatec	4 1-16	@4
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16	@4⅛
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4¼
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼
Diamond A	3	13-16@4
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3⅞
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾
Ridgewood	3	7-16@3¾
Phoenix A	3⅝	@3 11-16
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16
No. 6	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 7	3	5-16@3½
No. 8	3	3-16@3⅜
No. 9	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 10	3	1-16@3¼
No. 11	3	@3 3-16
No. 12	2	15-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A few lots of choice domestic marrow are still offering at $2.45, but most receivers are inclined to hold for $2.50, the firm advices from the country adding a little strength to the position here; trade, however, is very quiet. Medium about steady. Pea in relatively light supply and firm at $1.95; small sales of fancy quality making at $2. It is becoming more difficult to buy best marks of red kidney at $2.10. Foreign beans in only moderate demand, but well sustained. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45; do, pea, $1.95; do, medium, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15 @$2.20; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.65@$1.80; do, medium, $1.65@$1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts were liberal and demand light, as buyers took sparingly. Fancy creamery was held unchanged, but sellers met buyers promptly at 28c for Western, while the low grades were dull and easy. All held lots met with little demand.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, Pennsylvania extras	23	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	..	@20
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	17	@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14	@16
Welsh tubs, extra	16	@20
Welsh tubs, firsts	16	@18
Welsh tubs, seconds	14	@15
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras	..	@23
Creamery, firsts	20½	@21½
Creamery, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	15½	@17
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	14	@14½
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11	@12
Factory, fresh, seconds	9	@10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9
Rolls, fresh, choice	14	@15
Rolls, fresh, poor to good	8	@12

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Creamery, Fall-made	12	@19
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	13	@15
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	11	@12
Dairies, tubs and firkins, fancy	16	@16½
Dairies, tubs and firkins, firsts	13	@15
Dairies, tubs and firkins, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, firkins, fancy	..	@16
Dairy, firkins, firsts	13	@15
Dairy, firkins, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	..	@10
Western—		
Creamery, June, extra	18	@19
Creamery, June, common to extra	9	@17
Factory, grass	9	@12
Factory, tubs	8	@11

CHEESE—Fancy full cream was fairly active for local and out-of-town account, and full prices ruled. Part skims moderately active and steady for white.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10⅜	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	8	@ 8¼
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 7½
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1¼	@ 1½
State, full skims	1½	@ 2½

EG

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London Depressed by the Passing of the Canadian Pacific Dividend.

THEREFORE LOCAL MARKET SUFFERS

The Stock Breaks 8 1-2 Points—Northwestern Inclined to Heaviness and the General List Lower —The New Governments.

WALL STREET, Feb. 25—P. M.

London was depressed to-day by the news of the passing of the dividend on the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Company, and it was inclined to sell all American issues in consequence. The Canadian Pacific earned gross in 1894 $18,752,168, against $20,962,316 in 1893, a decrease of $2,110,148, an amount not large in view of the immensity of the system and the universal suffering in all lines of business. The fixed charges for 1893 are given at $5,338,597, and there was a surplus of revenue in that year of $2,612,681. At the same date the balance sheet showed "cash in bank," $7,766,826. If these figures are correct, and they are official, the company can not be in a very bad way, and the passing of the dividend may have been simply a piece of ultra-conservatism. Still, it was unexpected, and was therefore a shock to the London market where the principal trading in the stock is done.

The lower prices from London had a chilling influence on the hopes of local operators, and sentiment became very bearish. Then the dispatches from Washington indicating the possibility of an extra session of Congress did not improve the prevailing sentiment, and the traders sold stock freely. Northwestern was the object of severe attack, and it sold down to 89, closing at 89¼—a net loss of 1¼ points. There was a ray of sunshine in the net earnings of the St. Paul Company for January, showing a gain of $33,000, but the result was obtained by a reduction of the percentage of operating expenses to about 66 per cent., the average of the month for a series of years having been about 74 per cent. The other Grangers were fairly steady, Burlington losing ⅝, and Rock Island being unchanged.

Canadian Pacific's decline of 8½ points was the result of the sales of only 600 shares. The coal stocks were also heavy, Delaware and Hudson losing a point and Jersey Central ⅞. Louisville and Nashville lost 1¼ points on London selling, and Baltimore and Ohio dropped 1¼ points on transactions of 200 shares.

The Industrials were only moderately active, but they suffered in sympathy with the universal depression. Sugar lost a point, and Chicago Gas 1⅛. The latter was weak on a report that "the old gas crowd" was about to start opposition to the present combination and that a charter would be asked for at to-night's meeting of the Chicago Aldermen. Distilling and Cattle Feeding declined fractionally, but was generally firm. President Greenhut, being largely short of the stock, is still giving out bear points, but they do not carry much weight. The Reorganization Committee is holding daily sessions, and it is expected that the plan for the rehabilitation of the property will be announced before the close of the week.

An incident of the day was the sale of $26,000 new 4 per cents in the unlisted department. One bond sold at 118¼ and the remainder at 118¾.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was more freely offered. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $67,267,536, and balances $4,906,696. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $488,470.

In London call money was 1 per cent., short and three months' bills 1⅜ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, but firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at $5.17½ for long and $5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—8c discount. Chicago—20c premium. St. Louis—80c premium bid; offered at 90c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅛ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48.

In London bar silver sold at 27 9-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,703,938, and the imports for the same period, $3,544,730. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,150,208.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was less active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Metropolitan Elevated 1st.....1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st, Pacific.....1
Mt. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....4

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....1¼
Chicago & Erie inc.....1
Colorado Midland 1st.....1
Mexican & International 1st.....1
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con.....1
Reading 1st pf. inc.....1
Rio Grande Western 1st.....1¾
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1⅜
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1⅜
Wabash 2d.....1¼

Government bonds were quiet The 5s coupon declined ⅛. There were sales in the unlisted department of $26,000 new 4s coupon, when issued, at 118¼@118¾. The sales on call were $17,500 4s coupon at 113, $5,000 4s registered at 113, and $82,000 5s coupon at 116. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	112½	113
4s, c	112½	113
5s, r	116	116½
5s, c	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $4,000 Louisiana consol 4s sold at 73, and $8,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 84⅝@85.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	19	19¼	19	19¼	19	19¼	810
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½	63	138
American Express	111	111	109½	109½	110	111	110
*American Sugar Refining	91⅞	91⅞	91	91⅛	91⅛	91½	12,268
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	91⅞	92¼	150
*American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90¼	92	5
*American Tobacco	87	88	86	87¾	87¾	88	5,684
American Tobacco pf	104⅜	104¾	104½	104½	102½	104	55
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	37	41½	5
*Bay State Gas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7	200
Canadian Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43½	41	41	41	41½	300
Chicago Gas	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	1,500
Chicago & Northwestern	73	73	71⅞	72¼	72	72¼	17,410
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	89	89¼	89¼	89¾	18,065
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	70¼	69⅝	70	70	70½	9,385
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36	36½	35⅞	36¼	36⅛	36¾	500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55⅞	55⅝	55	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	12,285
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛	62	62⅛	5,003
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19	19	19	19	18⅞	19⅛	1,350
Consolidated Gas Company	132¼	132¼	131½	131½	131	132	75
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	157½	158	157½	158½	1,100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	12,650
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	97	99	15
General Electric	29	29	28⅜	28⅞	28	29¼	1,950
Great Northern pf	101	101	101	101	100	103	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	½	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅝	200
Illinois Central	86	86	86	86	85½	86½	100
Laclede Gas	26½	26¼	26	26	26	26¼	1,040
Laclede Gas pf	84½	84½	84¼	84½	82	84	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	71½	70	71½	71	71½	12
Lake Shore	137	137	136¾	136¾	136¾	137¼	210
*Long Island Traction	8	8½	8	8¼	7½	8¼	2,100
Louisville & Nashville	51½	51½	51	51¼	51¼	51⅝	6,940
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22	22	21½	21⅝	21½	21¾	400
Manhattan Consolidated	108	108⅝	107½	108⅜	107¾	108¼	304
Michigan Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾			40
Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	19¾	20¼	20	20½	3,375
Mobile & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27	27	27½	84
*National Lead Company	82¾	82¾	82	82	81	82	1,575
*National Lead Company pf	20	20	20	20	20	20½	284
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	15	25	400
National Starch 2d pf	82⅝	82⅝	81½	82	81¾	82	100
New-Jersey Central	99	99	99	99	98¾	99½	7,285
New-York Central	99½	99½	99	99	98¾	99¼	596
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	25	25	25	25	25	30⅜	200
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	300
New-York, L. E. & Western	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27	27	27⅛	1,025
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	200
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	13	255
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	100
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3⅛	110
Northern Pacific pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅝	1,812
Ontario & Western	16	16⅛	16	16	15⅞	16	1,810
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝			4
Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	22	22½	175
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾	600
Pullman Palace Car Co	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154	156	115
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	114	116	103
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	100
St. Paul & Omaha	31	31	31	31	30	30½	100
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	275
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	100
Southern Railway pf	31½	32	31¾	32	31¾	32⅛	755
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	9	20
Union Pacific	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	10
United States Cordage	5⅞	5½	4⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞	1,770
United States Cordage pfd	8	8½	7⅝	8½	8⅞	8⅞	1,050
United States Rubber	17	17¼	17	17¼	17	17½	300
United States Rubber pf	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	40	41	1,153
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9½	40
*United States Leather pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	9½	100
Wabash pf	61½	62	61¼	62	62	62½	980
Western Union Telegraph	13⅜	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	680
Wheeling & Lake Erie	87⅜	87¾	87⅜	87¾	87¾	88	402
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9½	100
Total sales	36½	36½	35	35⅝	33	37	300

*Unlisted. Total sales.....142,407

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 110⅞ 5,000
Atch, Top & S F 4s 64½ 10,000
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s 45½ 2,000
Buff, R & P gM 5s 97½ 1,000
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 105 1,000
Bur, C R & Nor 5s 104⅞ 5,000
Canada Southern 2d 105½ 9,000
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899 112 1,000
Cent of N J gM 6s 111⅞ 1,000
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s 111⅞ 16,000
Chicago Gas 1st 111¾ 30,000
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s Registered 105½ 20,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 73½ 2,000
Chi & Alton 1st 75¾ 3,000
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 74 1,000
Chi & East Ill Con 5s 73⅞ 9,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 73⅞ 12,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 73⅞ 6,000
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s 73⅜ 2,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy 2,000 99 1,000
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 99¼ 3,000
Chicago & Erie Inc 97 5,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 101½ 5,000
Chi & N W Ext 4s 101½ 2,000
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 101 5,000
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 101⅛ 16,000
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 126¾ 11,000
C, St P, M & O Cons 124¼ 10,000
C, St P, M & O 6s 124½ 5,000
C, C, C & Ind G M 1st 119 1,000
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 91½ 2,000
Colorado Midland 1st 112 2,000
Col, H V & Tol 5s 89 7,000
Den & Rio Grande 4s 81 2,000
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 112 2,000
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 99¼ 1,000
Total sales 117⅝

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 104½ 5,000
104½ 1,000
104½ 2,000
104½ 1,000
Ft Worth & D C 1st 67 1,000
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 90 6,000
Green Bay, Winona & St Paul Inc 97½ 1,000
104½ 500
105 4,000
Han & St Jo Cons 119 5,000
H & Tex Cen Con 6s 101½ 3,000
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 62½ 10,000
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 105½ 1,000
Kanawha & Mich 4s 79½ 10,000
Kan Pac 1st Cons 64 2,000
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 92 7,000
92 3,000s3
92 1,000
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 97 1,000
97½ 1,000s3
Met Elevated 1st 120¼ 25,000
Mexican Int 1st 4s 70 8,000
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 110⅛ 5,000
Wis & Minn Div 109½ 3,000
109¼ 2,000
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 87½ 5,000
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 110⅝ 7,000
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension 120 1,000
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 80¾ 5,000
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 46 10,000
M, K & T of Tex 5s 76 5,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st 84½ 10,000
84⅞ 2,000
85 3,000
Morris & Essex 1st 141 2,000
Morris & Es 7s, '71 116½ 1,000
N Y & N J Tel 5s 104 1,000
N Y & Har 1st Coup 117⅝ 1,000

N Y, Lack & West Construction Mtge 113¼ 1,000
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 59 3,000
D, M & Co Eng Certs 55 3,000
N Y, O & W Con 5s 110 3,000
N Y & R Beach 1st 100 3,000
Nor Pac 1st Coup 112¼ 2,000
112¼ 5,000
Nor Pac 1st Reg 112¼ 20,000
Nor Pac Cons 5s Trust Co Certs 25 5,000
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 52¾ 3,000
53 1,000
Oregon Short Line 5s Trust Receipts 90 13,000
90¼ 5,000
89⅝ 5,000
90 2,000
Ore S L & U N Con 39¾ 2,000
39 10,000
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s 110¼ 8,000
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 92 9,000
P & R, 1st Pref Inc 20½ 4,000
Pitts, Ft W & C 2d 137⅞ 1,000
Pitts & Western 1st 83½ 1,000
Rich & Danville 6s 118⅜ 2,000
Rio Grande West 1st 65 2,000
Rome, W & Og Cons 117¼ 3,000
St L & Iron Mount 101¾ 22,000
Arkansas Branch 1st 50½ 10,000
St L & S Fr Con 4s 51 5,000
St Louis S W 1st 63½ 1,500
2d 66¾ 17,000
2,000 66¾
8,000 66¾
1,000 66¾
9,000 66¾
1,000 66¾
1,000 66⅝
1,000 66⅝
St Louis S W 2d Inc 20¼ 16,000
20¼ 18,000
15¾ 5,000
20 14,000
20¼ 2,000

St Paul & Dul 2d 103¾ 3,000
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 117 10,000
San Antonio & Arran Pass 4s 55 10,000
55½ 2,000
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 50 1,000
So Pac, N Mex 1st 100 5,000
Southern Ry 1st 5s 86¼ 1,000
86¾ 4,000
86⅞ 15,000
86¾ 10,000
88¾ 5,000
Tex & N O Cons 5s 89½ 11,000
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 85 3,000
84⅞ 5,000
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 23⅝ 50,000
23½ 5,000
23½ 10,000
23¾ 10,000
23⅞ 10,000
23¾ 11,000
22¾ 5,000
23 6,000
Third Avenue 1st 5s 118½ 3,000
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 103⅞ 1,000
103⅞ 1,000
Union Pac 1st, 1896 102¾ 1,000
Union Pac 1st, 1897 102¾ 1,000
Union Pac 4s, 1891 102¾ 1,000
103 3,000
102¾ 3,000
Union Pac 1st, 1890 105 1,000
103¾ 5,000
U S Cordage Co 1st 53 2,000
54 1,000
55 3,000
56 3,000
Wabash 1st 5s 105½ 4,000
105¾ 5,000
105⅞ 2,000
105¾ 1,000
Wabash 2d 5s 66 3,000
65¼ 1,000
West Shore Gtd 4s 104⅞ 9,000
Registered 104½ 1,000
W N Y & Penn 2d 104½ 1,000
Trust Co Certs 24¾ 1,000
25 3,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	89	76
American District Telegraph	..	41
Atchison & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	4½	6½
Baltimore & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	59
Burlington, C. R. & N.	..	47
Canada Southern	73¾	74
Cedar F. & M.	48	49
Central Pacific	4¾	5½
Chicago & Alton	125¼	133¾
Chicago & Alton pf	146	..
Chicago & E. Ill.	160	175
Chicago & E. Ill., pf	50	53
C., M. & St. Paul pf	90	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117¼	118
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	154	..
Col. Fuel & I.	5	7
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	24
Col. Fuel & I. pf	55	70
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
Col., H. V. & T. pf	60	61
Commercial Cable	125	..
Consolidated Coal	31	34
Denver & Rio Grande	10¾	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	3
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	7
Evansville & Terre Haute	29	30
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona pf, t. r.	1⅛	1½
Homestake	18	..
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Kanawha & Michigan	19	22
Keokuk & Des Moines	8½	9½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	4
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16
Long Island	84	85
L., N. A. & C.	6½	7½
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. Coal R.	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National cts	½	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	26	28
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	45	48
Minnesota Iron	73	76
Mo., K. & T.	14	14½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	21¾	22½
Mobile & Ohio	15¼	15¾
National Starch	4	16
National Starch 1st pf.	35	42
New Central C.	5	8
N. Y. & N. E.	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	63
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	38	39
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western pf.	11¼	12
North American	3½	3⅞
Ontario Mining	8	12½
Oregon Improvement	16	12½
Oregon R. & N.	17	21
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern pf.	2	3½
Peoria, D. & E.	2¼	3
P., C., C. & St. L.	22	30½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	15	17¼
P., F. W. & C.	45	47
P., F. W. & C. sp.	156	..
Quicksilver pf.	150	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	15	16¾
St. Louis Southern	180	185
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	96	..
St. J. & G. I.	9¾	10
St. P. & Duluth	⅞	1½
St. P. & Duluth pf.	20	25
St. P. & Omaha pf.	85	100
St. P., M. & M.	105	109
Silver bullion cts.	60⅜	108
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Tenn., C. & I.	⅞	1¼
Tol. & O. C.	14¼	14¾
Tol. & O. C. pf.	42	50
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	70½	80
U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	1½
U. S. Express	3	3½
Utica & B. R.	42	44
Wabash	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	5½	6
Wisconsin Central	102	107
	2½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	7,780
Am. Tobacco.	86¼	87⅜	86¼	87⅜	630
Chicago Gas.	73	73⅛	71⅞	72	8,590
C., R. I. & P.	61⅞	62⅛	61⅝	62¼	1,240
C., B. & Q.	70¼	70¼	69⅝	70	2,400
C., M. & St. P.	55¼	55¼	55	55¼	5,930
C. & N. W.	90¼	90¼	89	89¼	4,660
C. of N. J.	82⅜	82⅜	81⅝	82½	2,130
Dist. & C. F.	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	4,180
Gen Electric.	28⅞	29	28¼	28⅝	200
L. & N.	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	1,840
Manhattan	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	10
Mo. Pacific.	20	20	19⅝	20	400
Nat. Lead.	27¼	27½	26⅞	27¼	300
N. Y. Central.	99	99	98	99	150
N. Y. O. & W.	16	16	16	16	10
Nor. Pacific.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	40
Southern Ry.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	100
U. S. Cordage.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	270
U. S. Cord. pf.	8	8	8	8	10
West. Union.	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87¾	310
Total sales					41,190

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	$4,000
C. & O. 4½s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	5,000
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	90	90	90	90	3,000
Ore. Imp. 5s	52¾	52¾	52⅝	52¾	2,000
R. Island 5s c.	101	101	101	101	3,000
Total sales					$50,000
St. L. Southwest 1st	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	10,000
St. L. Southwest 2d	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	17,000
Texas Pacific	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	4,000
U.S. Cord. 1st	53	53	53	53	2,000

Mining Stocks.

Bullion	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
C., C. & Va.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	130
Chollar	.56	.56	.56	.56	200
Horn Silver	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	50
Total sales					480

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	452,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	156
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf	28	38
American Typefounders'	1½	3½
American Typefounders' pf	19	22
‡Atlantic Trust	195	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	15	18
‡Barney & Smith pf. stock	87½	91½
Beckton Construction pf	101	103
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.)	65	70
N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	189	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	11½	13½
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	157½
Brooklyn Gas Company	122½	..
Brooklyn Traction	52½	55
Brooklyn Traction pf	99½	103¾
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103⅞	..
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway	101½	103
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66	68
Celluloid Company stock	..	62
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	114	..
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	163½	..
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	63	67
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip bonds	21	..
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Commercial Cable Co. stock	½	1½
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	67	70
Continental Trust	100	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	88	92
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat	164	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	107	110
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	178½	180½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
Fourth National Bank	180	185
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	57	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	56	59
Gallatin National Bank	320	..
Garfield National Bank	308	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	450	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	105	110
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	..
Holland Trust stock	..	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	70	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	92	94½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. Bonds	102	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	8	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	35	40
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	135	137
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	102¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	77
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay & Burnham	..	46
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	94
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
Kings County Elevated	3	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	155	165
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84¾	..
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87
Long Island Traction	7½	8¼
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Lorillard pf	118	120
Mutual Gas, New-York	150	155
Manhattan Trust Company	118	124
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	..
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	68	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	290
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	187
Mich. Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	..
Mich. Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	8	10½
National Bank of Commerce	180	193
National Park Bank	280	285
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	66½	..
National Wall Paper Co. pf	..	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	4	..
New-Orleans Traction com	14	16
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
New-York Air Brake Company

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,265,587.13 GOLD BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Exempt from Taxation.

Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.

Interest Three Per Cent. Per Annum.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, the principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,585,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for various public purposes, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1920.

$105,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York," for the construction of Colears Hook Park, and for the expenses in acquiring the lands therefor, the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$500,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Dock Bonds of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1925.

$200,000.00 "Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as 'Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York,'" the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$96,814.77 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1914.

$778,772.36 Consolidated stock of the City of New-York known as "City Improvement Stock," the principal payable on the first day of November, in the year 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's office, February 18, 1895.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates of the BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY'S CAR TRUST, numbered as follows, were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of the car trust agreement, being the remainder of said Certificates not heretofore called for redemption:

$1,000 CERTIFICATES.

29	73	141	178	210
31	78	147	181	216
53	80	158	192	219
62	100	163	183	225
65	110	172	188	233
67	115	173	207	249
72	124			

32 Certificates.....$32,000

$250 CERTIFICATES.

263	333	353	370	391
295	338	359	379	392
298	346	362	386	394
298	351	364	387	414
319	352			

22 Certificates..... 5,500

Total $37,500

The principal and interest of said Certificates are payable on and after March 1, 1895, at the offices of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 234 5th Av., and No. 66 Broadway, New-York, on and after which date interest upon said Certificates will cease.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Trustee.
By ROBERT MACLAY, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
80 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 10, 1895.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF A DEED OF TRUST executed by THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following-numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

Of £200 Sterling,
Nos. 19, 79, 89, 457, 561, 635, and 653, and
Of £100 Sterling,
Nos. 84, 98, 191, 251, 345, 495, and 686.

And on behalf of THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

$4,000,000
CHICAGO DRAINAGE
4½% Bonds.

ISSUED BY THE
SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO,
DATED FEB. 1, 1895.
Coupon Bonds Denomination $1,000.
Principal may be registered if desired.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST AND JULY 1ST.
AVERAGE MATURITY, 10½ YEARS.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT of Chicago is a distinct Municipal Corporation, created by an Act of the Illinois Legislature, for Sanitary Purposes.

THESE BONDS are a direct lien on all the property in the Chicago Sanitary District, which covers an area of 185 square miles, taking in practically the whole of the **CITY OF CHICAGO** with forty-three square miles of Cook County outside of the city limits.

A DIRECT TAX upon all the property within the District is levied and collected in the same manner as State and County taxes, to secure the payment of principal and interest when due.

Financial Statement.

The following figures are furnished by the officials of the Sanitary District:

ACTUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY (ESTIMATED)	$2,500,000,000
ASSESSED VALUATION (ASSESSED ABOUT ONE-TENTH OF ACTUAL VALUE)	244,253,105
TOTAL DEBT (THIS ISSUE INCLUDED)	11,650,000
POPULATION	1,750,000

The debt per capita of the following cities is approximately as follows: (The figures for Chicago include the City, County, and Sanitary District indebtedness.)

CHICAGO.....$20 NEW-YORK .$60
PHILADELPHIA. 22 CINCINNATI.. 65
ST. LOUIS..... 40 BOSTON..... 65

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT of debt of the Chicago Sanitary District is 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

It has a LARGER POPULATION than any county in the United States, with the single exception of New-York County.

The SUPREME COURT of the State of Illinois has affirmed the legality and validity of the bonds.

THE LEGALITY of this issue has been affirmed by the eminent law firm of HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR, a copy of whose opinion may be had at our office.

HAVING DISPOSED OF HALF OF THESE BONDS, SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE REMAINING $2,000,000, CONSISTING OF $100,000 EACH OF THE DIFFERENT MATURITIES, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Jan. 1, 1896..101	Jan. 1, 1906..103½
Jan. 1, 1897..101½	Jan. 1, 1907..103¾
Jan. 1, 1898..101½	Jan. 1, 1908..104
Jan. 1, 1899..101¾	Jan. 1, 1909..104¼
Jan. 1, 1900..102	Jan. 1, 1910..104½
Jan. 1, 1901..102¼	Jan. 1, 1911..104⅝
Jan. 1, 1902..102½	Jan. 1, 1912..104⅞
Jan. 1, 1903..102⅝	Jan. 1, 1913..105
Jan. 1, 1904..103	Jan. 1, 1914..105¼
Jan. 1, 1905..103¼	Jan. 1, 1915..105⅝

Accrued interest to be added to all prices quoted.

AT WHICH PRICES FOR THE AVERAGE MATURITY THEY NET INVESTORS ABOUT **4-10 PER CENT.**

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously at the banking offices of the undersigned, at 10:30 A. M., on **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,** and the subscription lists will be closed on **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th,** at 3 P. M., or earlier if so decided. The right is reserved to reject any subscription or to allot a smaller amount than that applied for.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge holders of junior securities, including stock, to deposit the same **before March 15th next** with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders of the Company, in co-operation with the London Committee, consisting of Mr. Alexander Brown of Brown, Shipley & Co., Chairman; Mr. Henry Parkman Sturgis, Director of the London and Westminster Bank; Mr. N. J. de Lamy Meyer of Blake, Boissevain & Co.; Mr. C. Sligo de Pothonier of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. William Vivian of Vivian, Gray & Co. of London.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING.

WILLIAM E. GLYN, Secretary.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY OWNS THE cheapest and best electric light and power system in the world. The stock will pay huge premiums and constant dividends.
State-right certificates for sale in hundred-share lots at 10 cents per share. Send for particulars.
PENNOCK ELECTRIC COMPANY,
305 Carter Building, Boston.

Financial.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1895.

The following number of bonds of the

Western Union Telegraph Company,

of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1895, until and including July 31, 1895, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

356,	2836,	4240,	5589,
1652,	2884,	4390,	5592,
2117,	3355,	4536,	5601,
2196,	3378,	4643,	5751,
2407,	3689,	4645,	5929.
2774,	3781,	5082,	

COUPON BONDS.

559,	1413,	2755,	3056,
829,	1868,	2809,	3126,
944,	2356,	2823,	3262,
1222,	2538,	3055,	3885,
1402,			

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1895. Bonds not presented prior to August 1, 1895, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company having been requested to commence proceedings to foreclose the above-mentioned mortgage, an agreement for the protection of the bondholders in the enforcement of their security has been prepared, and has been already signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds outstanding. Bondholders desiring to participate may do so by depositing their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William Street, New-York City, on or before March 15, 1895.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds so deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., 3 Broad Street, New-York.

WILLIAM JAY HUNT,
MARK T. COX,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR, } COMMITTEE OF BONDHOLDERS.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHEQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

A.—$30,000.00 WANTED TOWARD ESTABlishing a Safe Deposit and Trust Co., (charter complete;) sure dividends not under 12 per cent. and unqualified reference, security, &c., given. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.
Dividend No. 10.
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable March 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 21 and opened at 9 A. M. March 4.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due March 1, 1895, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 9th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY WILL PAY, upon presentation at their office in Middletown, Conn., March 1, the DEBENTURES of Series 19, MATURING SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1895.

ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series 12, maturing March 1st, 1895, and such of the Debentures of the series maturing January 1st, February 1st, June 1st, July 1st, and August 1st, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
80 Reade St., New-York, Feb. 6, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the common stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable March 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, March 1, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business March 16, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due MARCH 1, 1895, will be paid, on and after that date, by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office.
Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1895.

Coupon No. 13, due March 1, 1895, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Office of MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1895.

The coupons due March 1, 1895 on the 1st mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at the principal office of the company at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New-York on 23d March, and in London on 12th March. The preference stock books will close on March 7th.

All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 4th.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, Feb. 23, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONG Island Traction Co.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Traction Co. will be held at the offices of the company, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, February 21st, and will open Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE STERLING IRON AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Sterling Iron and Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held in PARLOR L, ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY AND VESEY ST., NEW-YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Dated Feb. 1, 1895.

JAY COOKE, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the company's office, Dunmore, Penn., on FRIDAY, March 8 prox., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the stockholders to the recharter of the company. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 inst. to March 8 prox., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM E. STREET, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.

C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

New-York, February 12, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 11, 1895, at 9 A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Going to, or coming from, the Liederkranz private masked ball on Saturday night, Feb. 23, a large EMERALD PIN, surrounded by diamonds; a liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to HARRY D. LOW, 109 East 14th St.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

23 shares Empire State Bank.
40 shares Old Dominion Steamship Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
250 shares Dives Pelican Mining Co. prefd.
750 shares Dives Melican Mining Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shares Central National Bank.
10 shares N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
$15,000 Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Sept., 1894, coupons on.
$1,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. 2d Extended 5 p. c. Gold Bd. 1919, indorsed.
50 shares Second National Bk. of Cortland, N. Y.
50 shares Cortland Water Works Co.
35 shares Home Insurance Co.
40 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
5 shares Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares Central Gas Light Co., N. Y.
33 shares Knickerbocker Trust Co.
100 shares Matteawan Man'f'g Co.
$1,000 New-Jersey Steamboat Co. Consol. Mtge. 30-year 5 per cent. Bd., 1921.
100 shares Matteawan Man'f'g Co.
21 shares Shoe and Leather Nat. Bank, (assessment not paid.)
28 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank, (assessment not paid.)
50 shares Weber Piano Co. common.
2,265 shares Pneumatic Steering Gear and Man'f'g Co.
122 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co.
66 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$3,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1913.
25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
50 shares American Grocery Co. 1st preferred, $100 each.
25 shares Broadway Insurance Co., $25 each.
100 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co., $10 each.
20 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $100 each.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

EXTRA SESSION TALK.

Lobbyists Encourage It in Order to Rush Their Schemes Through.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—When the House, this afternoon, passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill it disposed of the last of the series of general appropriation measures. The Senate has still to consider the Sundry Civil bill, which it is engaged upon, and the Naval, Legislative, and Deficiency bills. All the other bills are in conference or are to come later. The three to be taken up after the pending bill is disposed of by the Senate are very heavy bills, and if there was not a limit to the session, the Senate could easily consume a week in discussing each of them.

It is when considering how much time the Senate might consume in debate upon these bills, and not the time they need to use in disposing of them, that people about the Capitol worry about the approach to the "danger line," and talk seriously about the chance of an extra session to pass the appropriation bills. No one who has watched the Senate will doubt for a moment that if it should determine to waste time, and so force an extra session, that it possesses all the sort of ability required to bring about a gathering of the new Congress. But there will be no squandering of money not already authorized by the House if the Senate should just read the appropriation bills and pass them.

Judging of the future by the past, the Senate could easily finish the Sundry Civil bill to-night, get rid of the legislative bill to-morrow, take up and finish the Naval bill on the next day, and have several days in which to consider and swell the Deficiency bill. Assuming that there may be low-down schemers in the Senate, as there never are in the House, as a matter of course, it will be understood that pressure and anxiety together may make it advantageous to many schemers to have the appropriation bills passed under the impression that they must be crowded through at the very last moment. Delay will help to confuse the conferrees who have charge of bills pending between the two houses, and little things, apparently, but really big things to the men who are promoting them, may be shot through in order to get rid of them. Mr. Chandler or Mr. Quay or any other active Senator with experience will tell anybody this. Men out in the lobby know it, if Mr. Chandler does not, and, while none of the lobbyists is at all afraid that there will be an extra session because of the delay of the appropriation bills, they are quite confident that a crush of business in the House at the close of a session is helpful to the really industrious lobbyist, who is well prepared with the "sinews" of legislation.

It is yet too early by three days to begin to worry about the chance of an extra session arising from the failure of appropriations. If there were any "watchdogs" about they would now have an opportunity to develop their most useful instincts. The House is demoralized; it is out of work; it owns the Treasury and is disposed to "skin" it, and suspensions of the rules are in order.

Fortunately, the pressure of business in the Senate will make it difficult for the Senate to finish many of the bad measures that the House may choose to push through.

OPPOSES SALOON MEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS

The Baltimore Ministerial Union Expresses Its Opinions.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—The Ministerial Union, representing all the Protestant churches of Baltimore, to-day adopted a resolution opposing the appointment of Roman Catholics and saloon men as School Commissioners.

The resolution as originally offered stated that the union had learned with regret that it was proposed to appoint a majority of Roman Catholics on the School Board. The Rev. C. H. Richardson argued that as no one knew positively that there was such a plan on foot it was too grave a charge to send out to the world as the action of the Ministerial Union. Mr. Richardson offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, while we recognize the common right of all our citizens in the public schools of our city, we protest against any and all attempts to influence the School Board or the public schools in the interest of any ecclesiastical body.

Resolved, That we protest against the appointment of persons engaged in the liquor traffic to be School Commissioners, as detrimental to public morals and injurious to the public-school system.

Their Goods Not Very Valuable.

Two second-class passengers on the steamship Paris, who were booked as Mr. and Mrs. Micol, gained some distinction yesterday, when five trunks brought across the ocean by them were landed in the seizure room at the Barge Office. The first report credited them with having tried to smuggle a great quantity of valuable laces into this port, together with gowns and robes in silk and velvet, from famous French and English modistes.

When the goods were brought out for inspection, the so-called laces were found to be cheap and tawdry. Their supposed value of $2,000 dwindled to about $30. Quality was also subordinated in the other goods, which included gloves, ribbons, linings, silk waists, jackets, and ornaments. The goods are supposed to have been brought here for stage use, the passengers having said that they were intended for a German actress

THE GRAB GOES THROUGH

Extra Compensation Voted to the House Employes.

RETIRING MEMBERS GIVE THE VOTES

Peculiar Composition of the Majority—Republicans with Few Exceptions Favor the Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Gen. Tracey of New-York and a goodly company of members who are about to retire to private life succeeded this afternoon in carrying, in the House, the amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, by which every person employed by the House of Representatives is to receive an extra month's pay for his services.

The majority that assented to this amendment gave away the money of the people much more freely than if it had been their own. Being accessible to the Treasury, they just ran their arms into it and handed over, by their affirmative votes, probably not less than $150,000. Extra compensation was in some cases given in addition to the extra month's salary, and while a stubborn but ineffectual minority attempted to stay the raid, Gen. Tracey and Mr. Livingston of Georgia, who led the raid for the benefit of the members' clerks, stimulated by a throng of employes who swarmed in upon the floor and in front of the Speaker's desk, directed the "pork hunt" and came out victorious at every point. The Senate will probably load on other gratuities before the bill goes to the President.

The only hope for the defeat of the grab lies now with the President. He may regard the generosity of Gen. Tracey and his free-handed associates as unwise and veto the bill. This might be done without interrupting the Government in any of its functions. In fact, there is not one of the general appropriation bills which can be vetoed so safely as this one, composed of a bundle of scraps thrown together to get them out of the way.

The salary grab was approved by a vote of 143 to 108. But see how Gen. Tracey's column of raiders was made up: Of the affirmative votes seventy-five were cast by Republicans, who have no responsibility for anything the Democrats may let them do, as they are in a minority in the House; and sixty-eight by Democrats, of whom fifty-three are members who will cease to hold office or to have the power to appropriate for themselves or their clerks after March 3. Of the 108 votes in the negative 80 were cast by Democrats and 12 by Republicans. So Gen. Tracey was was in command of a Republican column engaged in raiding a treasury very much distressed, and in charge of a Democratic Secretary, who is trying to make both ends meet.

New-York and neighborhood will be interested to know how the members from that section stood on the proposition to give away the people's money. Of the New-York members Gen. Tracey led in the affirmative, Bartlett, Campbell, Haines, and Schermerhorn were Democrats and Lefever, Quigg, and Weaver were Republicans. Dunphy, Lockwood, and Warner, Democrats, voted in opposition to the grab.

Of the New-Jersey members Cornish, English, Geissenhainer, all retiring members, voted to grab the money, as did Gardner and Loudenslager, Republicans. Dunn, Democrat, voted against the grab.

Connecticut went all one way, Pigott, De Forest, and Sperry, Democrats, and Russell, Republican, helping to extract the "pork" from the Treasury to be distributed to the already well-paid employes.

Among the Republicans who voted in the negative on the roll call was Mr. Reed. Mr. Dingley, who would have voted in the some way, was paired. When it came to voting by a rising vote or by voice, Mr. Reed certainly rose with the salary grabbers, and he took no part in the attempt to reverse the action of the House, possibly because he was averse to dilatory motions.

When the vote was being taken on the bill, it seemed as if every employe of the House had crowded upon the floor and in front of the Speaker's desk. Mr. Tarsney of Missouri disconcerted and scattered them by asking in a provokingly clear manner whether it was proper to go on with the bill until it had been ascertained whether every employe was present and in front of the Clerk's desk. The men and boys, excepting the pages and House force, fled precipitately.

Should it happen that this bill encounters the disapproval of the President, its failure would not make necessary an extra session. The Government would still live, the Clerks would be glad to renew engagements with the House without the stipulation that they should receive more than the salaries for which they took service, and the Treasury would be a little richer for holding the money that will be simply given away at the instance of Representative Tracey.

TO PURCHASE THE BLAINE LOT.

An Amendment Tacked on the Sundry Civil Bill by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—With several appropriation bills yet to be passed upon, the Senate to-day consumed nearly five hours in discussing the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the purchase of the Blaine lot, and finally adopted it, in the face of objections which showed the proposition to be thoroughly unbusinesslike.

Mrs. Blaine several months ago leased the lot to Paul D. Connor, for ninety-nine years. The information was made public that a theatre was to be erected on the site of the historic Blaine mansion. Connor assigned his lease to J. W. Albaugh, who immediately contracted for the construction of a theatre, and began booking attractions for the next season. Although the destruction of the mansion gave rise to protests on the part of people, who thought it should be preserved, because of its historical interest, no action was taken until the house had been removed and the excavation for the proposed theatre begun. Then the amendment which was adopted to-day was introduced, and afterward admitted to the Sundry Civil bill.

Senator Cameron, whose house adjoins the Blaine lot on the north, grumbled when Mrs. Blaine leased the property, but took no active steps until the mansion had been razed. Then he became an enthusiastic supporter of the proposition to condemn the property, and prevent the construction of the theatre. From his south windows a magnificent view is now obtainable, and Mr. Cameron may reasonably assume that if the Government is forced to acquire the property his own will naturally increase in value from the fact that years will probably pass before the lot would be built upon.

The sum named in the amendment is $150,000, but no one who listened to-day to the debate doubts that at least twice that sum would be expended in case the scheme should go through, for the lessee, who has already incurred great expense, would naturally demand heavy damages. The Blaine property cost, a few years ago, $65,000, and $100,000 is mentioned as a fair valuation of it now. The title is not clear, and despite the action of the Senate it is not plain that Mrs. Blaine would or could give an absolute guarantee title to the property. The time for the Government to step in was before the theatre people leased the premises, when the mansion might have been saved.

The present plan is generally recognized as a "deal," and the wonder is that Republican Senators permit themselves to go on record in favor of it. Amendments designed to protect the Government in case the property should be acquired were today voted down, and the proposition went through with but slight changes in the original text. The hope has been expressed that the House would not agree to the amendment, but in view of the body's action today with regard to the extra salaries of clerks, there is not much ground for this hope.

After adopting the Blaine property amendment, the Senate disposed of thirty pages of the Sundry Civil bill, and then took a recess until to-night at 8 o'clock, when work on the bill was resumed.

An item of $80,000 was inserted for a lighthouse at Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay, Md.

The committee amendment, appropriating $150,000 for two new steam tenders for the lighthouse service was agreed to, without objection.

The committee amendment appropriating $75,000 for a revenue steamer of the first class for service on the Pacific Coast, and authorizing a contract for building it, at a total cost not exceeding $175,000, went over without action till to-morrow.

Two amendments providing that United States or Treasury notes of larger denominations than those canceled or retired shall not be printed, were agreed to, without question.

An amendment appropriating $115,000 for payment to the heirs and legal representatives of twenty-three of those who were killed in the Ford's Theatre disaster of June 9, 1893, ($5,000 each,) was agreed to, with a reservation that Mr. Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) who was not present, might offer an amendment for two additional persons who were killed on that occasion; also, committee amendment increasing the appropriation for the harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I., from $260,000 to $350,000; also, the amendment increasing the appropriation for public printing and binding from $2,500,000 to $2,928,320 was agreed to. The amendment appropriating $121,121 for the construction of a fire-proof building for the Government Printing Office on the lot now occupied by the stables was reserved.

The so-called German amendment is the next to be considered. It provides for the issue of certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent. interest to meet deficits in the revenue and requires bonds hereafter issued to be offered to the public for twenty days.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Mr. Meyer Says There Is Nothing in It to Degrade the Medical Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) to-day submitted to the House a report on several petitions received by the Naval Affairs Committee from various medical associations for the rejection of the bill reorganizing the personnel of the navy on the ground that its passage would "degrade" and "disorganize" the medical corps of the navy.

Mr. Meyer gives a history of the preparation of the Personnel bill, and says that, in the opinion of the committee, it is distinctly favorable to the medical officers now in the service. He adds that the bill presented by the Surgeon General provided for a change of titles. The House

TO CONTEST THE WILL

Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court by Charles W. Havemeyer.

SAYS HIS MOTHER WAS INFLUENCED

No Share in Her Estate Was Set Apart for the Son—Had His Share in Ex-Mayor Havemeyer's Estate.

A will contest in the family of William F. Havemeyer, New-York's reform Mayor, who led in the regeneration of the city after Tweed's overthrow, has been placed on the Surrogate's calendar.

The contestant is Charles W. Havemeyer, a son of the Mayor, who seeks to set aside the will of his mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Havemeyer. By a codicil to her will, Mrs. Havemeyer disinherited her son, leaving his share in her estate to his two children, Julia L. and Loomis Havemeyer, who have not yet come of age. Mr. Havemeyer is living in Philadelphia, and, it is understood, is a very sick man. The reason for his disinheritance given by his friends is that he has separated from his family, and his mother wished to provide for them independently of him. The amount involved is not very large, as Mrs. Havemeyer only inherited only a very small portion of her husband's estate, the rest going to the children, Charles W. Havemeyer having obtained his share many years ago.

Mrs. Havemeyer died Dec. 14, 1894, at the family residence, 335 West Fourteenth Street, in which she had a life interest. She was left a widow Nov. 30, 1874. Besides the family residence, her husband left her $75,000 for life. This, in addition to her own fortune, enabled her to live handsomely. She left an estate estimated to be worth about $104,000.

Under the provisions of the will as executed by her on June 27, 1891, Mrs. Havemeyer left to each of her children, John, James, William, Charles, Sarah C. Armstrong, and Laura A. Maclay, and the children of her son Henry an equal share in her property, with the exception that the share for Charles was left with the executor in trust for him for life, and upon his death was to go to his children.

She appointed John C. Havemeyer executor, and in the event of his death, William F. Havemeyer was to act. The codicil revoking the bequest to Charles W. was executed some time afterward, and Mr. Havemeyer now asserts that his mother was unduly influenced and incapable of executing a will at the time. His counsel, Zeller & Miehling, say they will push the contest as rapidly as possible.

In addition to the general bequests, Mrs. Havemeyer's will gives to her daughter, Sarah C. Armstrong, all moneys to her credit on deposit in the New-York Savings Bank, also her horses, carriages, a diamond ring, diamond pin, silver tea set, china dinner set, one dozen finger bowls, two large vases, and a velvet cloak; to her daughter, Laura A. Maclay, a silver tea set, china tea set, one dozen plates, small diamond ring, diamond and opal brooch and earrings, pair of silver candlesticks, medicine closet, portraits of herself and husband, portrait of her sister Amelia, and her velvet dress; to her son, John C. Havemeyer, she gives a silver coffee urn, one dozen painted plates, a large memorial over the mantel in the library, portrait of herself and husband, and a large crayon portrait of his father; to her son James, a silver soup tureen, one dozen large coffee cups, a parlor clock, the Brooklyn memorial in the library, and oil portrait of his grandfather, William Havemeyer; to her son William she gives a Russian silver waiter, the Park Department memorial, the reception-room clock, one dozen champagne glasses, his grandfather's bust, and also the certificate of election of his father as Mayor; to her grandson, William Armstrong, she gives a silver icebowl, one dozen small coffee cups, and a wooden clock; to her granddaughter, Sarah Agnes Havemeyer, a gold watch and chain; to Julia Ida Havemeyer, one pair of silver candlesticks.

All the articles which have been presented to her from time to time she directs to be returned to the givers. All the rest of her pictures and books are to be divided by the executors, and also all furniture, silverware, and the contents of her wardrobe are to be divided among the children—Sarah, John, James, Laura, and William. It is her earnest request that this division be made in a spirit of harmony and mutual concession on the part of the children.

EIGHT ROLLS EACH MORNING.

This, Tuczkewitz Said, Constituted What He Called "English Sickness."

A new disease has been discovered. The sponsor is Theophile Tuczkewitz, the Russian Pole who is on trial before Justice Pardon C. Williams, in the Extraordinary Term of the Court of Oper and Terminer, for murder. During his examination yesterday Tuczkewitz, under the instructions of his lawyer, recited a list of all the ailments with which he had been afflicted, in order to show that his mind was affected.

When he had told of enough sickness to wreck a whole army of men, the prisoner told of a younger brother who died at seven, having been sick all his life.

"They said he had that English sickness," declared the witness.

"The what sickness?" demanded the Justice, in surprise

"The English sickness."

"What were the symptoms?"

"He would eat eight rolls every morning."

"And was that the English sickness?"

"Yes."

The case will go on to-day.

PHOENIX BRIDGE COMPANY'S SUIT

Judge Barrett's Decision Sustaining Demurrer Interposed to Complaint.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court gave a decision yesterday sustaining the demurrer which was interposed to the complaint in the action brought by the Phoenix Bridge Company against the Keystone Bridge Company and other members of the American Bridge Manufacturers' Association, to recover about $35,000, being its share of a guarantee fund of the association.

Under an agreement which was entered into by the members of the association several years ago, each member was to pay into the treasury four-tenths of 1 per cent. per pound on all iron work sold and shipped by each member, the money, among other purposes, to be used as a guarantee fund.

A few years ago the Phoenix Company had a dispute with the association with reference to the payment of the fees, and it was threatened with expulsion from the association. A suit was the brought to restrain the threatened expulsion, and an injunction was granted.

The trouble arose concerning a tax imposed upon the Phoenix Company for the iron which was used for the construction of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, upon the ground that it had violated some of the provisions of the agreement of the association. The company declined to pay the tax, and brought suit to prevent the distribution of its interest in the guarantee fund, which amounted to about $35,000. Upon the trial of the case the complaint was dismissed. Then action was brought by the company to recover its share of the guarantee fund, it being alleged that the agreement made between the different companies was null and void and had been repudiated by the Phoenix Company.

Judge Barrett, in passing upon the demurrer to the complaint, says that this is an attempt to obtain relief at law where relief was substantially denied upon the same facts in equity. He says that the court has no jurisdiction of the action upon the bare facts stated in the seventh paragraph of the complaint, for the reason that the action is by one foreign corporation against another foreign corporation. He says the cause of action arose wherever the moneys were paid. The moneys were not received by the defendants named in the action, but by the association.

"It is quite evident," declares the Judge, "that this action is the last resort of a plaintiff chafing under the proper application of the rule with regard to parties in pari delicto. Its repentance comes too late. Notwithstanding the most guarded averments, the fact is still apparent that the money paid by it was so paid in execution of an illegal agreement, and as part of a continuous business thereunder."

Permission is given to the Phoenix Company to amend the complaint.

GOODS FOR THE IMPORTERS.

Cost for the Duties and the Grounds of the Business Men.

A question of grave importance to importers of all kinds of merchandise has been sent for settlement by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court.

The case arose out of the importation of a consignment of goods sent to Simon Goldenberg and others, which the Collector classified as silk laces, under Paragraph 413 of the Tariff act, and assessed at 60 per cent., ad valorem, and other articles likewise assessed at 60 per cent., ad valorum, as cotton laces, under Paragraph 373.

The goods were entered at the Custom House, June 29, 1891, and liquidated July 16, 1891. On July 21, 1891, a protest was entered by the importers, who said that certain of the goods were only dutiable at 50 per cent., ad valorem, as manufacturers of silk under Schedule L of the Tariff act; and that other of the articles were only dutiable at 40 per cent., ad valorum, as cotton nettings, under Schedule I.

The Board of General Appraisers sustained the decision of the Collector on the ground that the protest was not made before ten days after the liquidation. After all the estimated duties had been paid by the importers on July 21, 1891, the Collector found an amount of increased duties due, which was paid July 27, 1891.

The Board of General Appraisers disallowed the protest, because this latter payment was made more than ten days after the liquidation.

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, revised the decision of the board, and the matter was taken by the Collector before Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, in the Court of Appeals, who decided to let the Supreme Court pass on the issue. The question involved is:

"Was the payment of the full amount of the duties due upon the liquidation of the entry of the merchandise required to be made by the importers, as well as the notice of protest within ten days after the liquidation of such duties?"

WORE HIS SON'S DIAMOND.

At Least, That Is What ex-Alderman Duffy Told Lawyer Ryall.

Michael Duffy, ex-Alderman, famous in the days of the "Boodle Board," now better known as the "Uncrowned King of Duffyville," appeared before Judge Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for failing to appear in supplementary proceedings.

Mr. Duffy was taken in hand by George Ryall, and for nearly two hours the lawyer questioned him concerning his ability to pay a judgment entered against him on Jan. 26, in favor of Thomas F. Devine, the horse dealer, for $125.

"What was your line of business?" asked the lawyer.

"I was in the building line."

"What became of the business?"

"I transferred it to my wife ten years ago."

"Who owns it now?"

"Well, my son Jimmy does; my wife transferred it to him."

"Who owns the undertaking business?"

"My son Mike."

"Who owns that diamond in your shirt front?"

"It belongs to my son Mike. His mother gave it to him a year ago New Year's Day."

"What is your occupation?"

"I haven't any."

"How long since you have been in any business?"

"Not for ten years."

The lawyer did not ask any more questions, and had the examination postponed until March 8.

George Harrison Gets Three Months.

George Harrison, who was convicted on Wednesday last of having shot John Morris, President of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of New-York, during a meeting of the association on July 11, was yesterday sentenced to three months in the penitentiary by Judge Cowing.

Three petitions had been presented, asking the Judge that he either suspend sentence or let the defendant off with a fine, he having been convicted of the lightest degree of assault. The first petition was signed by all the jury, the second by a large number of responsible stone contractors of the city, and the third by over 300 of his fellow-workmen.

Justice Cowing, however, stated that he was of the opinion that a slight imprisonment was necessary, after which he read the prisoner a lecture about the habit of carrying firearms.

Controller to Pay the Award.

Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has granted a mandamus order against Controller Fitch, directing him to pay to the plaintiffs in the action, Frederick A. and William C. Schermerhorn, the sum of $44,600, as an award for property at 51 and 51½ Baxter Street, that has been seized by the city for the Mulberry Bend Park.

For the Controller, it was claimed that under the law he was allowed to pay out but $1,000,000 annually for property seized by the city, and that he had already paid out $1,500,000. The Controller saw no reason why the plaintiffs should be preferred, as there were other claimants for the money for awards. The order was granted, however, by the court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a stay of execution to Daniel Taylor, who was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions on Jan. 23 last of maintaining a lottery office, and was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days. Taylor wants to carry his case to the General Term of the Supreme Court and has obtained a stay, pending the determination of that appeal. He may be released on giving $500 bail.

—Mrs. Kate Lawler was yesterday awarded $2,500 damages in the Court of Common Pleas, against T. Henry French, manager of the American Theatre. She sued Mr. French to recover $5,000 damages, as administrator of the estate of her husband, John J. Lawler. Lawler was kicked by one of the horses that took part in the race in "The Prodigal Daughter," which was produced at the American Theatre.

—Leach King, a resident of the State of New-Jersey, began suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of his arm, from the Automatic Photograph Company of 23 West Twenty-fourth Street.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People ex rel. F. W. Chase, appellant, vs. Edward Wemple, as State Controller; Agnes Mickel, as administratrix, appellant, vs. W. A. Wood Mowing Company.—Motions for reargument.—Submitted.

Eugene Smith vs. F. Rentz, appellant.—Motion to amend decision.—Submitted.

Jennie Hockstrasser, appellant, vs. G. B. Martin and another.—Motion to require appellant to file new undertaking.—John Foley for motion, submitted in opposition.

In re. alleged will of Samuel Westurn.—Motion to open default and restore case to calendar.—J. S. L. Amoreaux for motion, A. Armstrong, opposed.—Motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

John Duryea, appellant, vs. Katherine Fuechsel, as executrix.—On motion of F. B. Chandler for respondent, appellant consenting, motion to correct return granted.

The people ex rel. Sarah J. Bird, appellant, vs. E. P. Barker et al., as Tax Commissioners.—Argued by S. R. Ten Eyck for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents.

Norris Winslow, as trustee, appellant, vs. Carthage, Watertown, &c., Railroad Company.—Argued by P. D. G. Griffin for appellant, H. Smith for respondent.

The Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company vs. Joseph L. Spofford, appellant.—Argued by H. W. Hardon for appellant, E. T. Rice for respondent.

In the matter of the petition of M. J. Hopper to punish E. S. Updyke, Jr., for contempt of court.—Argued by David McClure for appellant, Edward Hassett for respondent.

John Morton et al., appellants, vs. Sarah E. Tucker et al.—Argued by H. F. Hoephe for appellant, E. Raymond for respondent.

A. D. Shepard vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, and another.—Argued by Brainerd Tolles for appellant, W. G. Peckham for respondent.

S. Castoriano vs. Rene Dupe, appellant.—Argued by G. H. Parkhurst for appellant, F. Pierce for respondent.

The People ex rel. M. Brady, appellant, vs. New-York City Police Commissioners.—L. J. Grant for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondent.

The People vs. The Life Union, Harriet A. Pindell, and another, appellants, and Thomas Ashworth and others.—Argued by R. J. Moses for appellants, E. M. Mooney and M. P. O'Connor for respondents.

The People ex rel. David L. Follett and another vs. Ashbel P. Fitch, as Controller, appellant.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellant, Elihu Root for respondents.

Donald Mackay vs. R. B. Dennington et al., appellants.—Argued by E. T. Rice for appellants, James C. Hayes, E. W. Ditmars, and Sherman Evarts for respondents.

The day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 17, 21, 41, 52, 54, 65, 69, 72.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Gingold vs. Herwitz. 2—O'Rourke vs. Hauchett.

Class II.—3—Percival vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company.

Class III.—4—Kortright vs. Moore. 5—Ahrens vs. Moore. 6—Sands vs. Moore.

Class IV.—7—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Porter. 8—Same vs. Metzger. 9—Same vs. Loutrel. 10—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden.

Class VI.—11—Vohdin vs. Walsh.

Class VII.—12—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. O'Neill. 13—Eldred vs. Scrymser. 14—Seelig vs. L'Amoureux. 15—Kohl vs. Gerst.

Class VIII.—16—Wells vs. Riley. 17—State Bank vs. Parsons. 18—Matter of Lindh. 19—Delabarre vs. Silverman. 20—Hahnenbeld vs. Jacobson. 21—Terry vs. Recknagel. 22—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Lyon. 23—Candee vs. Webster. 24—Forrester vs. Barker. 25—Mott vs. Mott. 26—Keppich vs. Fornel. 27—N. K. Fairbank Company vs. Blaut. 28—Freund vs. Newwitter. 29—Ide vs. Whiteside. 30—Mattern vs. Barney. 31—Matter of Dayton. 32—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 33—Rosenthal vs. Franklin. 34—Sowab vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Feb. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 85—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Aron vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bacharach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 1472—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumbie vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact—1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 450—George C. Flint Company vs. Phelps. 2574—Knauth vs. O'Brien. 1350—Fortuato vs. Frank. 1823—Cormack vs. McNeil. 1810—Day vs. Brown. 1088—Brown vs. Lipman. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 2539—Webster vs. Ritchard. 1638—Perry vs. Perry. 2638—Rankin vs. Miller. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 2667—Luke vs. Everetell. 2632—Clay vs. Wood. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 2584—Weston vs. Goodrich. 2315—Ronan vs. Brunsch. 16—Overton vs. Dow.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

59—Cunningham vs. Judson. 2761—Nathan vs. Krakower. 656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2612—Duffy vs. Jerolomon. 2455—Blumenthal vs. Backer. 2640—Stokes vs. Lamb. 2638—Magus vs. 2581—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 2763—Adams vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5849—Altschuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams. 5590—Sickles vs. Campbell. 5876—Santini vs. Leary. 2346—Underwood vs. Ostenheld. 1288½—O'Neil vs. Hubbard.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

102—Burstein vs. Feist. 14—Strickland vs. Phipps. 55—Odell vs. Belloni. 92—Meyers vs. Chase. 100—Wallace Muller Company vs. Valentine. 107—Langbein vs. Dackler. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 3—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 17—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Finn vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1320—Scavelling vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1321—Same vs. same. 1319—Hankelman vs. Tinsley. 1352—Carleton vs. Reed. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1300—Ansbacher vs. Maling. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1331—Strobel vs. Wegener. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1332—Righi vs. Levy. 1335—Jampole vs. Liebeskind. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Dieckerhoff vs. Heller. 1149—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1377—Henderson vs. Willoughby. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1352—Holden vs. Antony. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1398.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1027—Will of Thomas Harriman.

At 2 P. M.—Will of AmeliaHeimker.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Pauline Goldsmith, Albert P. Sturtevant, Rosanna A. Conner, Jackson Armstrong, Maria L. St. John, James C. Cunningham, Francis J. Dominick.

At 2 P. M.—Margaret Fogarty, William H. Wilmer, Adele M. McCreary, Benjamin Stokes.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Matter of Caroline W. Riehl. 1010—Contested will of John G. Gray. 983—Contested will of Daniel Mahen.

At 2 P. M.—933—Contested will of Mary E. Barbineau.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Miller for The People.

1—Tuiful Tueszkwitz.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—Michael Doherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Henry Solomon. 2—Alphonsa Guida and Pete Di Nemeda. 3—Andrew Burns and James Daly. 4—William Tobin. 5—Abraham Hayman and Max Hayman. 6—Edward A. Noblett. 7—John Herzing. 8—William Armstrong. 9—Reginald G. Lewine, Frank M. Flynn, Francis Lewison, Walter James, John Dos, Thomas Hagen, and Patrick Smith. 10—Charles Thomas, (2,) James Joseph, (2,) Henry Miles, (2,) and Henry Smith. 11—George H. Wilson. 12—John Hackett and Howard O. Ward. 13—Philip Hehling. 14—William Fretch. 15—Lung Jo. 16—Henry C. Hall. 17—William Walton. 18—Henry Schmitt. 19—William Harvey. 20—John W. Pflume. 21—Michael Murray, George M. Leonard, George Lewis, George Williams, and Richard Andrews. 22—Sydney B. Cline, Patrick Gallagher, and Henry Dos. 23—John Smith. 24—William J. Brooks. 25—Jeremiah Murphy. 26—John J. Mulry. 27—James Thompson. 28—William Deville, George D. Harmon, Edward Cowle, Richard Williams, and Edward E. Fisher. 29—George H. Brennan and John Nugent. 30—Henry Burns. 31—Charles Anderson. 32—Charles Carlin. 33—Daniel Harrison. 34—Louis Davis. 35—John Robinson. 36—James Henry. 37—Frank Raymond. 38—John Stone. 39—William W. Decker. 40—Charles Blakely. 41—James Lawrence. 42—James McNulty. 43—James O'Brien. (3.) 44—James Lewis. 45—John O'Brien. (2.) 46—Adolph Adelman. 47—James Smith. 48—Jacob R. Krauss. 49—Charles F. Adams. 50—Andrew Anderson. 51—Joseph Martin. 52—Bernard K. Ford. 53—Daniel King. 54—Thomas F. Ryan. 55—James J. Smith, (2.) 56—Charles Johnson. 57—Thomas F. Wynn, (5.) 58—William Ryan, (3.) 59—Robert C. Ryan, (2.) 60—John Turner, (2.) 61—Harry Romaine. 62—James Baker. 63—William Walters. 64—Jacob Nelson. 65—John Smith. 66—William W. Decker. 67—James McNulty. (4.) 68—George Frosh. 69—George Mink. 70—Isaac Fuchs.

Pleadings.—1—John Newman and Henry Wierck. 2—James Cruikshank. 3—John R. Cranitch. 4—William Stocks, John Callanan, and Frank Williams. 5—Frank Clark and Henry Gleason. 6—George Ryan and William Kelly. 7—Charles Martin. 8—Giacomo Barchi and Joseph Ducci. 9—Frank McKegney. 10—William Fallon. 11—George Murray, (2.) 12—Henry Rice. 13—Henry Schroeder, Charles Rungeer, Henry Gassler, and Louis Becket. 14—Henry Nobel, Thomas Brady, May Roe, William Bode, and Frederick Nobel. 15—Gustave Hummel and Patrick Levin. 16—Morris Kalman. 17—John McDonald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—John Thomas, 2—Henry Schroeder. 3—Curt Fleischauer. 4—Andrew Roche. 5—Thomas Fitzgibbons. 6—John H. Leary, (three.) 7—Abraham Taub. 8—Arthur J. Stettler. 9—John Donovan. 10—Mary Borst. 11—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 12—John Foley. 13—Antonio Romer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Martine, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attornies Davis and Lewis for The People.

1—Max H. Grauer. 2—Thomas Frank Walsh. 3—Marcus J. Nelson, (two.) 4—William Cavanagh. 5—Lena Schneider. 6—Riasse Miniscoloo.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Thorne vs. Sullivan—John E. Ward, Brown vs. Sheehy—Francis L. Donohue. Townsend vs. Cohn—Thomas D. Husted. Sherry vs. Sherry—John H. Judge. Irwin vs. Auld—E. P. Wood. Clarkson vs. Pell—John H. Judge. Senn vs. Ketchum—Harold M. Smith. Williams vs. Fitzgerald—Edward L. Parris. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Rosen—William P. Maloney. Hoyt vs. Hoyt—Hamilton Odell. Shannon vs. Pentz—Francis D. Dowley.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.

Steers vs. Barth, (two cases)—Donald McLean. Lankeman vs. Barth—Donald McLean.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.; Part II.—Smith, J.

815—Hooper vs. Morse. 534—Webster vs. Aetna Insurance Company. 353—Cheiks vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1920—O'Rourke vs. Board of Supervisors. 1885—Clark vs. Clark. 255, 256, 257—Leary, N. D., 28, vs. Morris et al. 1381—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 883.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—135—Jarnshow vs. Will. 137—Pacific Tucking and Manufacturing Company vs. Blait. 138—Dans vs. Mayer, as President. 139—Waite & Perry Manufacturing Company et al. vs. Schwarz, &c. 140—Wolderhold vs. Grau. 141—Strauss vs. Grace. 141½—Lynch vs. Barker. 142—Barkenthirn vs. Shutts. 144—Menninger vs. Schleich. 145—Morlock vs. Wagner. 147—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 148—Meinken vs. Schree. 149—Cumming vs. Finlayson. 150—Cattel vs. Finlayson. 151—Johnson vs. Rueter. 152—Lynch vs. O'Brien.

CITY COURT—GENERAL TERM.

1—McCanninft, appellant, vs. Marthison and another. 4—Erickson, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Clement, C. J.

1032—Stewart vs. City of Brooklyn. 1037—Brooklyn Advertising Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 170—Kuhnla vs. Martin et al. 187—Baureiss vs. Baureiss. 192—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Alicia McCarthy Durrant, James M. Hedges, S. Warren Sneden, Helen Lind, Dorothea Schriefer, Charles W. Copeland, Anna Marie Dorothea Hahn, George Hollis, Mary E. Murtha, Christian Huber, John Watt.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 12—Will of Louis Braun.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION CONFERENCE

New-Haven People Preparing for the National Meeting in May.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in this city the latter part of May, 1895, and already the leading members of the organization residing in New-Haven are making preparations for the reception of the delegates.

The Citizens' Committee to arrange the details held its first meeting Saturday night, and about 100 members were present. Committees were appointed to attend to various connected with the conference.

Robert Treat Paine, President of the National Conference, and also President of the Boston Charity Association, delivered a brief address. He described the different divisions of which the conference would be composed. He said that two years ago the National Conference was held in Chicago and lasted ten days; that this was the first time in fifteen years that it would meet in a New-England town. He informed the meeting that reduced railroad rates had been secured, and that delegates would come from San Francisco, Minneapolis, and the Southwest; that for those of the delegates who did not care to stay at hotels, Yale University had offered the use of the rooms of the theological students in the seminary during their vacation; that each branch of the congress would hold a morning and evening session, as well as sectional meetings in the afternoon. At each meeting three papers will be read, followed by extemporaneous remarks by at least three speakers.

Papers will be read by Seth Low on "The Department of Sciology in Institutions of Learning," by Miss Maxwell of New-York on "Nursing," by Prof. McCook of Trinity College on "The Practical Remedies of the Tramp Evil," and many others.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Troubles Arise in the Rate Situation Throughout the West.

ATCHISON THREATENS TO FIGHT

Alleged Cutting of Rates on Second Class Passenger Business—Conference of Trunk Lines to be Held.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Trunk Line Committee today received notice from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé that a reduction of $2.50 on second-class business out of Los Angeles to the East on one-way tickets will be made at once. The reason for the reduction is declared to be cuts made by other lines on the same kind of business through their connection, the Texas Pacific. The roads accused deny making the cut, but the Atchison is firm and says even lower rates than those announced will be made if necessary to meet the competition.

Chairman Caldwell, whose duty it is to pass on the action, is making a full investigation. If he finds it justified by the existing state of affairs, he will promulgate the rate to the other lines in the committee, and if not, the Atchison will be asked to withdraw the rate, failure to do so meaning its expulsion from the association. This would, however, demoralize the usefulness of the association, and would not be resorted to except in the absence of any other method of settling the matter. In the meantime the cut bids fair to extend to first-class tickets and California business to be thoroughly demoralized. It is claimed that the Rio Grande Western, which is not yet a member of the association, is also cutting rates on California business.

There will be a meeting of the trunk lines with the Western Trunk Committee next Friday, when the former will be asked to discipline the Grand Trunk for continuing to pay commissions on immigrant business at Canadian ports. In return for this favor, if it is granted, the Western lines will pledge themselves to refrain from paying commissions in the territory of their Eastern connections. The Advisory Committee of the Immigrant Clearing House has been trying to settle this question, which is likely to become a serious one, unless promptly attended to.

Little Hope for Pacific Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—While the Committee on Rules has not positively stated that it will not give a day for the consideration of the Pacific Railway bill, it is understood that it will not do so. Mr. Reilly, the Chairman of the committee, said this evening that he was still hopeful that one of the remaining days this week would be given to him, but he confessed that, after his conference with the Committee on Rules to-day, the result was somewhat discouraging.

Mr. Snodgrass of Tennessee has written a minority report, in which certain specific objections are made to the bill to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific railways, which was reported to the House last week. The report is also signed by Mr. Harris of Kansas and Mr. Cooper of Wisoonsin.

Suing for Unpaid Interest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25.—John R. Dos Passos of New-York arrived in Little Rock to-day. He said he would appear as counsel for the railway company in the case of W. B. Worthen against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, soon to be tried before the Supreme Court of this State. Col. Worthen sues the company for $31,500 interest, which he claims to be due on first mortgage bonds which he purchased at the time the road was started, in 1866.

John McClure of this city will represent the appellant in the case, and will to-morrow submit an elaborate brief to the court.

East-Bound Freight Traffic.

There was a decided improvement in the east-bound movement of freight from Chicago to Atlantic ports last week. The total tonnage was 58,316 tons, as against 49,738 in the previous week, and 58,968 tons one year ago. The traffic last week was distributed as follows: Pan Handle, 10,440 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9,443 tons; Erie Railway, 6,789 tons; Michigan Central, 6,099 tons; Wabash, 5,214 tons; Nickel Plate, 4,808 tons; Lake Shore, 4,663 tons; Grand Trunk, 2,882 tons; Big Four, 1,087 tons, and Baltimore and Ohio, 390 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line says there is not a word of truth in the report sent out from Birmingham, Ala., last Saturday by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, that the Seaboard Company is in the field as a possible purchaser of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. "At the present time," added Mr. Hoffman, "we are not negotiating for that or for any other property."

—An agreement has been entered into by the officers of the Southern Pacific Road and the locomotive engineers in the employ of the company by which the engineers will be paid by mileage instead of by the day or the trip, as formerly. Under this arrangement wages will be reduced about 6 per cent., instead of 10 per cent., as the company proposed.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will meet in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in this city to-day to further consider the application of the Batavia and Northern and the International and Oak Orchard Harbor Railroads for certificates permitting construction of their lines.

—At a meeting of stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company in Richmond yesterday, the action of the Directors making certain bridge and other contracts for the movement of the company's traffic between Louisville and Lexington was ratified.

—Notice has been sent by the New-York Central to Western lines that certain classes of large furniture cars cannot be accepted for transportation over that line on account of the tunnel at Sing Sing.

—The Illinois Central management has arranged to extend the five-hundred-thousand-pound first mortgage sterling loan, due on the 1st of next April, until April 1, 1951, at 4 per cent.

—R. M. Allen, District Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, on March 1 will become Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

—Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific, says that recent experiments have demonstrated the practicability of heating trains on that road by steam.

—Several members of the Atchison Joint Reorganization Committee met yesterday, but no action in relation to the publication of the reorganization plan was taken.

—Yesterday was the last day for the deposit of the Evansville and Richmond bonds under the plan of settlement with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad.

—The Great Northern Railway's lake steamers North West and North Land will begin their regular trips between Buffalo and Duluth on May 28.

—F. P. Ireland of Nebraska City is spoken of as the probable successor of John M. Thurston as the General Solicitor of the Union Pacific.

—President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four says that that company is not trying to get possession of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road.

—L. J. Forget succeeds N. K. Connolly as President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

—A new coal-delivery plant is to be built in Buffalo by the Erie Railway Company.

Dogs to Help Support the Schools.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Any person who can afford to keep more than one dog can afford to pay $1 tax on each for the benefit of the School Fund. As amended, Mr. Lybrand's bill exempts from taxation one dog owned by each family.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY

Ex-Senator Griggs of Passaic Makes the Announcement.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Ex-Senator John G. Griggs of Passaic, who, during the last seven years has been often urged to be the Republican candidate for Governor, comes out to

M'SWEGAN'S BIG FUNERAL

He Was Buried in Style, Although He Had Lived a Miser.

THE BILL RENDERED WAS $579

Public Administrator Objected, but Will Have to Pay Out of the $47,000 Found in the Old Man's Hoard.

McSwegan's funeral will always remain historic. Poor McSwegan himself, could he have lived to see it, which, fortunately, he could not, would have dropped in a swoon.

Five hundred and seventy-nine dollars for putting him under ground, when he sooner would have died a thousand deaths than spend 579 cents for any purpose whatever!

McSwegan was a miser. He lived like a mendicant, in a miserable tenement-house apartment, and his niece Margaret, a sturdy woman, had her hands full to keep the old man—he was eighty years old—from starving himself to death. He groaned miserably every time he whiffed the odor of the food in the process of cooking, declaring tearfully that Margaret was trying to force him to the poorhouse. He was a wretched, miserable man, and the only subject on which he never tired of talking was his poverty—his hopeless poverty. He never gave up a penny until he had squeezed it and wept over it and mourned its going, and he declared over and over again that he would yet have to become a charge on the county.

He clung to life with as tight and miserly a grasp as he clung to the pennies, but in November, 1893, he was finally compelled to let go of both.

There wasn't much weeping over McSwegan. Only Margaret, she who had had such a time with him in life, had a cry when the miserly old soul left the miserable body. Then, despite his meanness and her own poverty, she prepared to have him decently buried. But first she went to the store in the mattress, whence he had so often, protesting bitterly, pulled out a scanty store of coin, in order that she might buy enough of the cheapest, coarsest food to keep life in his body and her own. She hauled out a big bag. Gold, silver, greenbacks, coppers she drew from it, until she stopped bewildered.

The miserable old man who had suffered such pangs every time a loaf of bread was bought, had left $47,000, nearly all of it in cash. When Margaret had recovered from her amazement at the discovery of this mine, she became indignant. For years and years she had slaved miserably for the old man, believing his tale of woeful poverty. And here was money enough to have enabled them both to live more than comfortably.

Margaret looked reproachfully at the corpse. At the sight of the shrunken, cadaverous-looking McSwegan lying there in his miserable bedclothes she wept again. Then she resolved that if he had lived meanly he should at least be buried in style. And he was. That is how the story of McSwegan's funeral became public property.

Miss Margaret, who is of mature age, went to Delany Brothers, undertakers, at 377 Second Avenue.

"My uncle is dead," she said, "and I want you to take charge of everything. He left money, so much that I haven't finished counting it. I want you to give him the finest funeral you can. The best of everything that can be got, and never mind the expense."

Never were there undertakers more delighted than Delany Brothers. Whether McSwegan got the "best of everything" may be judged by this bill, which came in due course of time:

Casket, black draped, extension handles and plate	$250
Preserving the remains	15
Draping the room	10
Hearse	12
Nine coaches	54
Grave opening	7
Candles	5
Chestnut box	30
Dress suit	35
Porters	12
Wheat	6
Use of candlesticks, pedestal, and rug	10
Underclothes and patent leather shoes	10
Shaving	25
Personal attendance	25
Refreshments at funeral house	15
Requiem mass, Church of the Epiphany	50
Total	$579

If any one had told poor McSwegan that he was going to be buried in patent leather shoes and a dress suit in a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar casket, with a "chestnut box" on the outside, and that he was going to be shaved for the occasion at a cost of $3, he would probably have died many years before of shock. And not only that, but $15 for "refreshments" at the wake, which, of course, Miss Margaret would not dispense with under any circumstances with that $47,000 in the house.

But beyond seeing the old man "decently" put under ground, Miss Margaret took no particular interest in the hoard. She is as free from the love of money for money's sake as her uncle was ridden with it, and so she turned over everything to William M. Hoes, the public administrator, in order that she and her cousins, of whom there are eight, nephews and nieces of the old man, might share and share alike. As there is only one cousin in this country, the others living in Australia and Ireland, this incident shows with particular force that Miss Margaret inherits none of the mercenary taint from her uncle.

Unfortunately for the undertakers, however, Margaret turned over the $47,000 before she had liquidated the bill for the fine, funeral, and when they presented it to Mr. Hoes that official promptly declined to pay it, on the score that it was exorbitant and not in keeping with the manner of life to which McSwegan had been accustomed. Mr. Hoes paid $250 on account on June 13, 1894, and sent a written notice of his intention to contest the remainder of the bill.

The undertakers then assigned their claim to the National Casket Company, which, after looking over the items which constituted the bill, withdrew the $15 "for refreshments at funeral house," and made demand for the balance. But the Public Administrator declined to pay this balance until it was sanctioned by the court. William H. Willis, a lawyer of 115 Broadway, was appointed referee to pass upon the justness of the bill, and he yesterday made a report sustaining the validity of the claim, and directing that the bill be paid.

Incidentally, Mr. Willis discourses rather interestingly on what was due McSwegan in the funeral way, but this will probably bring small consolation to the deceased gentleman's spirit, for, said to relate, now not only must the undertakers be paid out of the cherished hoard, but Mr. Willis must get, in addition, a good fee for himself, not to mention the lawyers. But as to Mr. Willis's opinion, for which he is to be paid out of the $47,000, it runs:

A burial of some sort is, of course, a necessary thing, and in providing the same an executor or administrator is entitled to be allowed such expeditures as may be reasonable and proper in view of the social condition and wealth of the deceased. No precise rule can be applied in such cases except that every person is entitled to a decent burial if the property which he has left will justify it. As against those entitled to the estate as legatees or next of kin, an executor or administrator, while he is not justified in an extravagant outlay, is not restricted to the bare necessities of the case, as he is where the rights of creditors intervene.

Although McSwegan had been miserly in his habits, his mode of life had been purely voluntary, and by no means indicative of his real condition in life. Had he so desired he could have lived in ease and comfort. The mere fact that he chose to do otherwise, and by his parsimonious habits to accumulate a very considerable fortune should not be urged as a reason why his funeral should likewise be mean. His actual, and not his assumed, condition should control in determining what was decent and suitable for his burial.

Not the least interesting feature of the whole affair is that five of the heirs pressed from the start for the payment of the bill.

THOMAS FITCHIE IN CONTEMPT

The Supervisor at Large May Purge Himself by Signing the Resolution Which He Vetoed.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie of Kings County has been adjudged to be in contempt by Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and he will be punished unless he complies with a mandamus to compel the Kings County Board of Supervisors to audit the bill of John B. Meyenborg for $2,700, for services rendered to County Treasurer Adams in legal matters.

The Board of Supervisors, acting under the mandamus issued by Justice Cullen, adopted a resolution authorizing the payment of the money to Mr. Meyenborg. Supervisor at Large Fitchie vetoed the resolution, and criticised the opinion of Justice Cullen. On the strength of this, counsel for Meyenborg moved for Fitchie's punishment for contempt.

Justice Cullen, in his decision, says:

I am of opinion that the mandamus to the Board of Supervisors bound the Supervisor at Large. He was, in my judgment, a party to the proceeding. Hence his veto, so far as it assumed to disapprove the action of the Board of Supervisors on the ground that the judgment of the relator is to no extent a county charge, was a violation of the writ of this court, and he is in that respect in contempt.

The action, however, is shown to have been taken by him in good faith, and, under the decision made by me in the mandamus proceeding, it was left to the Board of Supervisors to determine the amount at which the claim should be audited.

Such action of the board was subject to the review of the Supervisor at Large, who might disapprove the same if he thought the amount excessive. Therefore he had duty and power to exercise in the premises. But, instead of exercising this power, he has assumed a power which he did not possess after the adverse decision of the court.

The respondent will, therefore, be convicted of contempt, but proceedings thereon will be stayed till his action on any new resolution of the board (which is now necessary by reason of the lapse of time) is had and he may be purged of any contempt by compliance with the writ. On failure so to do, the relator may apply to this court to fix the punishment or a fine.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday voted to override Fitchie's veto, and if he will sign the resolution, he will be following Justice Cullen's suggestion, and will purge himself of the contempt.

New Bond Clerk Appointed.

After holding the position of bond clerk in the Sheriff's office for several weeks, G. H. Graham, who was appointed to the place when A. W. Levvy resigned, has also handed in his resignation, stating that he desired to give his time to the practice of law. It was announced yesterday that William B. Davis would be appointed to the place.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, or snow, colder, northwest winds, diminishing. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, colder in western portion, northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers in northern portion, colder, northwest winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, light showers in western, portions, probably slightly cooler, variable winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, followed in the afternoon by showers in extreme southern portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, light showers, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, cooler, northwest winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeast winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, slightly cooler, northwest winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southeast winds, becoming variable, probably cooler Wednesday morning. GEORGIA, fair, cooler Wednesday morning in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, east winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, probably slightly cooler in extreme northern portion, southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, southeast winds. NEBRASKA, showers, east wind. KANSAS, showers, probably cooler in northern and western portions, east winds. COLORADO, rain or snow, variable winds. IOWA, generally fair, winds becoming southeasterly. MONTANA, fair, south winds.

The storm has moved from the north of Lake Superior to New-Brunswick. A storm is developing to the north of Montana. A ridge of high pressure extends from the east Gulf to Lake Superior, and an area of high pressure appears to be developing off the middle Pacific coast. Light snow has fallen in the lower lake region, and light rain in the middle slope. The temperature has risen in the Northwest, the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Ohio Valley, and has generally fallen elsewhere. Signals are displayed at Newport Section, Narragansett Section, and Wood's Holl Section.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. John N. Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion: Capts. William M. Waterbury, Thirtenth Infantry, and Charles F. Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieuts. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry; Peter C. Harris, Thirteenth Infantry; Munroe McFarland, Twenty-first Infantry; William T. Wildin, Nineteenth Infantry; William H. Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, and William R. Sample, Fourteenth Infantry.

—Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Second Infantry, has been detailed as recorder of the examining board appointed at Omaha, Neb., vice Lieut. Henry H. Benham, Quartermaster, Second Infantry, relieved.

—Leaves of Absence—Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh Cavalry, twenty-one days' extension; Capt. Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, one month's extension.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon Arthur W. Dunbar has been detached from the Naval Laboratory at Brooklyn and ordered to the Vermont.

—Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Kindleberger has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

—Assistant Surgeon Amm'n Farenholt has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Baltimore.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New-York State Sewer Pipe Company of Rochester; capital, $20,000; Directors—William H. Garsline, Ira L. Otis, Edward W. Peck, and Frank N. Kondolf of Rochester.

The Pero Automatic Car Oiler Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000; Directors—George W. Pero of Port Richmond, Charles Kipper of Tompkinsville, and John D. Sheldon of New-Brighton, Richmond County.

National Granite Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000; Directors—Joseph Grant, Harry F. Morse, Joseph Leopold, James Murphy, and Charles W. Morse of New-York City.

Oneida Canneries Company of Rome; capital, $15,000; Directors—George G. Bailey and Della O. Bailey of Rome; Simeon G. Curtice and Edgar N. Curtice of Rochester.

Daniels Embrocure Manufacturing Company of New-Brighton, S. I.; capital, $10,000; Directors—Richard Daniels, James Dean, and Margaret S. H. Daniels of New-Brighton.

Manhattan Electric Storage Battery Company of New-York City; to manufacture and sell electric storage batteries or accumulators, and any appliances connected therewith; capital, $800,000; Directors—August Belmont, James H. Hoffman, Louis Stein, Lewis May, and Ignatz Boskowitz of New-York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A NUMBER OF PIECES SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE.

The Auction Offerings for To-day Include Lots, Dwellings, Tenements, and a Church.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 17 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by A. B. Ansbacher to Thomas Denny at about $85,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $17,150, the four-story brownstone building 117 West Thirty-second Street, part of the Hotel Recherché, to "Al" Adams, who held the mortgage on the property. Under foreclosure, Mr. Ingraham also sold, at $10,000, to Irving Grinnell and others, as trustees, plaintiffs, the three-story brick dwelling, 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20.0½ by 99.11. To the plaintiff, the West Side Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association, Mr. Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $3,750, lots on the east side of Hawkstone Street, 350 feet north of Walnut Street, 100 by 100 by 125 by 102.8¾.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 25.9 by 83.9, to the plaintiff, W. W. Johnson, at $37,800. To the same, at $21,750, he sold the adjoining similar property 1,763 Third Avenue, 25 by 83.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $38,696.40, to the plaintiff, Henry C. Copeland, the southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.11 by 75. To the same, at $48,868.94, he sold, under foreclosure, the adjoining property 1,028 and 1,030 Boulevard, 50 by 75, with two five-story brick flats, with stores.

In the Liberty Street salesroom, Mr. W. W. Fogg sold, at auction, to Thomas G. Brickell, at $13,500, the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable in rear at 330 West Eleventh Street, 25.9 by 98.8 by 23.7 by 98.5. To William Best, at $16,975, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 144 West Sixteenth Street, 20.10 by 103.3.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Sackett, referee, 252 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,725; on prior mortgage, $4,250.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, 1,097 to 1,103 Third Avenue, east side, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, four three-story brick tenements, with stores, the first three 16.8 by 103 each, and the other 25 by 105. Also, 87 Cherry Street, south side, between James Slip and Oliver Street, 17 by 70.7 by 16.10 by 70.5, three-story and attic brick building.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, northwest corner West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 85, by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,071; on prior mortgage, $43,252.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, north-west corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11; vacant. Due on judgment, $10,860.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 142 and 144 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 199.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 100.6 by 103.3 by 100 by 53 by jog 6 inches by 50.3, Church of the Annunciation and rectory buildings, the latter being of brownstone, four stories high. Due on judgment, $50,000.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Wasserman, referee, northeast corner Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 103.7¼ by 110.6 by 100.11 by 87.0¼. Due on judgment, $3,855.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Deshaunt, referee, 62 South Fifth Avenue, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement and four-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $17,400; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tenth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by William C. Lester of 232 West Fifty-second Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $15,000.

No. 729 Lexington Avenue, by Herman Anspacher of 103 East Ninety-second Street, one-story brick storeroom; cost, $150.

Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, by Hessels & Cowman of 436 West Forty-seventh Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $69,000.

Nos. 67 and 69 Spring Street, by John W. Aitken, alterations to six-story brick factory; cost, $40,000.

Lexington and Fourth Avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, by Woman's Hospital, alterations to one-story brick hospital; cost, $500.

No. 313 East Twenty-second Street, by Mendes & Lyon, alterations to five-story brick factory; no cost recorded.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fulton Street, north side, 325 feet west of Hudson Avenue and south side of De Kalb Avenue, 125 feet west of Hudson Avenue, three-story brick and stone theatre, 44 by 85 by about 244, $200,000; Montauk Theatre Building Company, owners.

Hopkins Street, south side, 150 feet east of Throop Avenue, four-story brick flat, for eight families, 25 by 61.6; Seaman Church, owner.

Brooklyn Avenue, west side, 357.6 feet south of Avenue D, two-story detached frame dwelling, 20 by 28, north extension, 12 by 14, $2,300; J. Tibball, owner.

Fifty-first Street, south side, 309 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling for two families, 20 by 36, $2,000; Celia Golding, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 25.

53D ST, n s, 318.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9 x100; Frank Shephard to Mary T. Shields $15,000
68TH ST, 41 West; Margaret J. Mace to Winfield Tucker and others 1
WEST END AV, n e corner of 75th St, 20x48.6; irregular; E. H. Talbott to Katherine P. Talbott 1,000
82D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x102.2; Francisca A. R. Guastavino to Felix Brown 1
122D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 3d Av, 16x100.11; Southern New-York Baptist Association to New-York City Baptist Mission Society 1
116TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8 x100.10; Fischel Weintraub and to Harrie A. Quackenbush 1
104TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8 x100.10; Frischel Weintraub and wife to Osias Kestenbaum 13,650
97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Holtzberg and wife to Ida Sindenband 16,390
102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Jennie A. Whitney to John F. Kohler 10
PUBLIC DRIVE, or French Boulevard, w s, 135 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 117.5, to 160th St, 1.2x96.11 x135x49.10; Charles J. Rodd to Edwin E. Stillman 20
PUBLIC DRIVE, or French Boulevard, w s, 35 ft n of centre line of 159th St, 245.10, to 160th St, x1.2x 199.8x135.10; Maggie A. Coleman to Charles J. Rodd 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Amsterdam Av, e corner, 240.4x147.9x189.7; Elliot Smith and others, executors of Augustus F. Smith, to Robert E. Westcott 45,500
SHERIDAN AV, w s, 214.10 ft n of 165th St, 50x86.6; John O'Neill to Mary O'Neill 400
PROSPECT AV, w s, 71 ft s of Dawson St, 23x95; Hermann Hering and wife to Julius Figliuolo 2,000
BATHGATE AV, w s, 85.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Margaret Thomas to John Turname 5,800
HUNTER AV, w s, 131.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; William H. Wright and others to George H. Dalbec 3,700
LA FONTAINE AV, e s, Lot 126, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward; Catharine Hewitt to John Cahill 1
SAME PROPERTY; same to William Stewart 1
156TH ST, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 25x100; Charles Trueman and wife to Annie Jesser 2,400
KNOX ST, s s, 400 ft w of Katonah Av, 60x100; William B. Hodgdon and wife to Albert C. Goodwin 1
MADISON ST, 346; James H. Jenks to Simon P. Flannery 1
BEACH ST, 34, and 39 North Moore St; Thomas Lenane to Susan E. White 62,000
HOWARD ST, n e corner of Broadway, 97.8x60x98x60.10; New-York Realty Company to Abraham Boehm and another 1
GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bowery, 26.3x50; Walter H. Chapman and wife to Henrietta Matthews 200
GRAND ST, same property; Joseph Chapman to William Henry Matthews 5
DELANCEY ST, 273; Harold M. Smith, referee, to Ignatz Brandwein 15,500
BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Charles Stewart and others to Michael M. Forrest 53,000
HUDSON ST, 265; Magdalena Wolf to Albert Etzel 9,200
22D ST, s s, 295 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 97, and other property; Henry and Dorette Von Hafen to James W. Gerard, Jr. 1
28TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25 x98.9; Charles S. Robinson and others to Louis Stern 90,000
53D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; William A. Roos and wife to the Lengert Company 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Louis, and wife to Margaretha Baier; n s of 80th St, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years $9,000
BEINHAUER, Frederick, and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 138th St, 51.6 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year 10,000
BERGMARK, Anna, to H. H. Barnard; s s of St. George's Crescent, Lot 564, map of G. F. & H. B. Opdyke, demand 4,000
BOEHM, Abraham, and another to New-York Realty Company; n e corner of Howard St and Broadway, (two mortgages,) 1 year 65,000
BRANDWEIN, Ignatz, to Mary Thomas and another; s s of Delancey St, 75 ft e of Columbus St, (two mortgages,) installments and three years 15,000
COMBES, Richard C., to J. C. Nicoll; w s of Edgecombe Av, at centre line of 147th St, 1 year 8,000
DARSIE, Frank P., and wife to Charles G. Murphy; s e corner of Jerome and Van Courtlandt Avs, 1 year 1,500
DALBEC, George H., to William H. Wright and another; w s of Hunter Av, 131.10 ft n of Home St, 5 years. SAME to same; w s of Hunter Av, 131.10 ft n of Home St, 5 years 2,000
ETZEL, Albert, to Magdalena Wolf; 265 Hudson St, 3 years 5,000
EBEL, Dorothea, to Sarah A. Williamson; w s of Washington Av, 296 ft n of 170th St, 3 years 1,000
FLEISCHMANN, Johanna, and another to Wilhelmine Grevel; e s of Madison Av, 50.11 ft s of 104th St, 1 year 1,000
FIGLINOLO, Julius, to Herman Hering; w s of Prospect Av, 71 ft s of Dawson St, 3 years 1,000
FORREST, Michael M., and wife to Simon Rossman, Jr.; w s of Bowery, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 1 year 3,500
KATZUM, Anton, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 401 East 52d St, 5 years 5,000
KESTENBAUM, Osias, and another, to Fischel Weintraub; n s of 104th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years 5,400
KIEFER, Peter, to Anton Rinschler; w s of Av, 315.2 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 8,000
LIMPERT, Caroline, to E. C. H. Schenermann and another; n s of 35th St, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 1,000
LOTZE, Elise, to Frances G. Keller; s s of 77th St, 330 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 5,000
LEVY, Marks, and wife to Harris Levy; 89 Division St, 3 years 3,000
McARTHUR, Ellen O. B., to Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; 900 Trinity Av, installments 2,800
MILLER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Ann St, 449.4 ft e of Road to New-York City, 3 years 5,000
MOSBACK, Henry, and wife to J. C. Levi, trustee; 196 and 198 Stanton St, demand, (two mortgages) 20,000
O'DONNELL, Mary B., and another to F. A. O. Schwarz; e s of College Av, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, 3 years. 2,500
ROD, Charles J., to Emma Fish; w s of Public Drive, or French Boulevard, 180 ft n of 159th St, 5 years. 3,000
RODD, Charles J., to Emma Fish; w s of Public Drive, or French Boulevard, 51.6 ft n of 150th St, 5 years 1,000
SAME to Carl Kinkeldey; same property, 4 years 4,000
RICHMOND, Rosalind C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 491 Hudson St, 1 year 5,000
SHERRY, Edward C., and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Lexington Av, near 83d St, 1 year 6,500
SCHMIDT, Rosina, to Paul Dannhauser; s s of Uncas St, East Morrisania, 2 years 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARENDT, Simon, and another to Katharina Rack, (two assignments). $5,000
BOGGS, Margaret M., to M. L. Boggs. 3,000
CHASE, Anna E., to D. F. McGee 425
EDEN, John H., to Kate S. Bell 787
KIEFER, Peter, to Anton Rinschler, (two assignments) 3,900
LEO, Isabella N., to Solomon Moses. 5,750
LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Jacob Schoolhouse 1
LIGHT, William J., to the Murray Hill Bank, (two assignments) .. 6,000
LEVY, Charles, to Katharina Rack .. 2,000
MOSSMAN, William S., to John M. Mossman 3,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to R. H. Coleman, as trustee 35,248
OSGOOD, Isabella, to M. V. C. Ogden 6,071
STURGIS, John S., and another, executors, to F. S. Lockwood 16,000
SWEENY, Arthur, to Charles Bondy. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to R. M. Colgate and another, executors, &c., (two assignments) 12,000
WANDELL, Townsend, executor, to Caroline M. Whitbeck 8,200
WOLF, Joseph, to Clara Strauss and others, (three assignments) 3

Recorded Leases.

BRUNING, John F., to Ernst F. W. Havemeyer; 1,499 1st Av, 5 years .. $540
COHEN, Jacob, to Isaac Cohen; store, &c., 66 Baxter St, 5 years and 2 months 1,500
CONRON, John E., and Joseph to Martin Considine; store, &c., 594 Amsterdam Av, 10 years and 2 months 2,000
DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Robert M. Jarvis; n e corner of Water and Clinton Sts, 88x73.1, 20 years, $800 1,000
GREGG, Joshua, to Leon C. Riggs; 74 University Place, 10 years, $5,500. 6,000
LARNED, Charles E., to Hattie Jacobius; store, &c, 255 7th Av, 5 years 780
MANLEY, Dr. Thomas H., to Edward Bowen; store, &c, 438 and 440 West 54th St, 4 years and 7 months. 360
OAKLEY, Thomas C., and another to Caroline Radimacher; 90 Watts St, southwest corner Washington St, 3 years and 2 months 1,900
SAME to same; 88 and 90 Watts St, 3 years 2,400
STUYVESANT, Amelia, to Albert M. Jarvis; n e corner of South and Water St, 88x73.1x88x73.7, 20 years, $1,000 2,100
SIRE, Myer L., to Frederick H. Stillhorn; 39 Greenwich St, 5 years 2,820
STUYVESANT, August Van H., to John P. Schmenger; w s of 3d Av, 69 ft n of 17th St, 23x100, 21 years. 1,125
VON DER LIETH, John, to Henry Von Der Leith; store, &c, 388 9th Av, 5 years 1,080

Lis Pendens.

LENOX AV, e s, 41 ft s of 121st St, 20 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against Arthur Young, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
143D ST AND CONVENT AV, n w corner; same against Louise M. Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 127.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6 ft front; James G. Bennett, trustee, against Joseph Wittner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 107 ft n of 170th St; George B. Ward and others, against Beverley Ward, (partition.)
2D AV, 687 and 689; Joseph Polstein against Annie N. Harris, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
GRAMERCY PARK, s e s, 39.5 ft s of 21st St, 39.5 ft front; Mary T. Lynch against Frances A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
79TH ST, s s, 85.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 15 ft front; William Jay against George Wolfe, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
39TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Thomas Sheffield against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, owner; J. H. Wellwood, contractor $350
144TH ST, n s, 104 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.6 ft front; Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company against Mrs. A. Sansom, owner and contractor 61
116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 75 ft front; Paris Decorating Company against Reilly & Lwyer, owners and contractors 1,080

DR. WILSON NEEDS EXPERIENCE

Mr. Kellogg Replies to His Statements About Organized Charities.

Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of this city, makes the following statement in regard to the criticisms of the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson on the work of charitable societies:

The statements of the Rev. Dr. Wilson are a mass of exaggerations and misunderstandings, with here and there a grain of truth. He is a big-hearted man, who "knows it all," evidently, but he has had no experience in the city and among the vagrant class. If he had had he would speak very differently.

It is sufficient to say that the leaflet on "How to Help Homeless People" is the joint conclusion of sixteen of the leading benevolent societies of the city, some of them with scores of years of experience in dealing with the homeless and vagrant classes.

This spasmodic animosity on the part of Dr. Wilson is chiefly caused by the fact that he and some others in evangelistic work have decoyed into this city hundreds of the vagrant class by holding out hopes of free food and lodgings at the close of their meetings, and, finding himself overrun by the hungry and homeless crowds he has invited, wishes to unload his burdens and responsibilities upon this and other benevolent societies. We are willing to "help" all such cases, but only in the ways our experience and judgment teach us are the best for their moral, as well as physical, welfare; and because this society will not do as he would have it do he visits it with his unreasonable abuse. This society agrees fully with the recent utterance of Gen. Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army, that "the most utterly hopeless specimen of man yet discovered or evolved is the constant hearer of goody-goody addresses and the habitual recipient of hot victuals, for which he does nothing but lie," and it believes that their most mischievous and mistaken friend is the man who tempts them to live by bread and shelter so obtained.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

					A. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...5:48	Moon sets...7:58			

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:35	8:57	2:28	2:44
Governors Island	8:54	9:20	3:01	3:17
Hell Gate	10:47	11:13	4:29	4:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bessel, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Portia, Jamaica		

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 26.—America, London, Feb. 12; Andes, Kingston, Feb. 21; California, Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Mobile, London, Feb. 14; Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 21; Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 13; Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 6; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Waesland, Antwerp, Feb. 16.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Stuttgart, Bremen, Feb. 16; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 25; Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 23.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Norwegian, Glasgow, Feb. 15; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, March 1.—Ems, Bremen, Feb. 20; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Russia, Hamburg, Feb. 18; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Feb. 25.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.
SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Millington, Cardenas Feb. 15, with sugar to order—vessel to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.
SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Vaughan, Livingston Feb. 17, with mdse. to Otto Meyer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull Feb. 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son.
SS Lizzie Henderson, Hilliers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.
SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Feb. 5, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.
SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haiten Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood

TOLD OF AN ARSON PLOT

Levi Weinberg's Testimony Was a Surprise to the Defense.

DIRECTLY ACCUSED MAX H. GRAUER

Said the Adjuster Was Party to a Contract to Fire His Store in Canal Street — Human Lives Were in Danger.

When the trial of Max H. Grauer, the insurance adjuster, for arson in the first degree, in arranging for and procuring the setting on fire of the tailor's shop of Levi Weinberg, at 178 Canal Street, on Oct. 28, 1894, was resumed before Judge Martine, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, the courtroom was crowded with friends of the accused and persons interested in local insurance matters, among whom was a group of public adjusters.

Grauer was attended by his son, Louis H. Grauer, and his counsel, Messrs. House, Friend, and Grossman. The people were represented by Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who was aided by Fire Marshal Mitchel.

Louis Rothman, who pleaded guilty to having set fire to the store, and who was sent to Sing Sing Prison, was in court in custody of State Detective Jackson.

Simon Rosenbaum, who was one of the principal members of the gang of firebugs and who testified for the people on Thursday last, resumed the stand yesterday, and his cross-examination was continued. He denied that he had ever offered to set fire to a coffee saloon kept by one Weinblatt, on the Bowery, and he also swore that during the five years he had been associated with the firebugs he had never originated the proposition to fire a store or building. He admitted that he was employed to watch outside of a store in Walker Street, near Broadway, which was fired five months ago by Glueckman, and he got $50 for the job.

This fire is still under investigation and the loss has not been adjusted. The only fires he had were in shoe stores kept by him on Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and on Third Avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets. Both fires were started by the "Isaac gang."

In the Third Avenue case he was insured for $800. He was asked if he was paid $200 for starting the fire at Lynn, Mass., about which he testified last Thursday. He replied that he did not start the fire, but it was started by Adolph Hirsckopf. Rosenbaum also testified that he saw Weinberg in Grauer's office, and knew that he wanted to have a fire started, because he was consulting Grauer.

Lawyer House continued the cross-examination in regard to the testimony given on Thursday, but did not succeed in shaking it. The witness was apparently very frank in testifying about a number of fires in which he was more or less concerned, and in which there had been no loss of life, but when he was asked about any fire in which there had been a loss of life he became very reticent, and his reply was that he did not know. All the fires in which he had been interested, he said, were started by Morris and Bernard Isaacs.

On redirect examination after recess, Rosenbaum testified that he had nothing to do with the Canal Street fire from beginning to end, but reported everything that occurred to the Fire Marshall. Then he told about the trip to Lynn with Adolph Hirschkopf, who, he said, was a partner of Louis Grauer.

"Hirschkopf told me in Boston," said the witness, "that he had to move a tailor's shop in Lynn. That meant that he was to set fire to it. I went to Lynn with him and to the store which was afterward burned out. I did not like to have anything to do with it, but Hirschkopf said that I need not be afraid, it would be all right. I asked him to get me a railroad ticket, and I would go home, but Hirschkopf wouldn't and I didn't have a cent. Hirschkopf had a bottle of alcohol, which he had bought in Boston, and he sprinkled the alcohol over the floor. He asked me to remain in the store, while he went outside to see if anybody was looking, and while outside he struck a match and threw it into the store. The alcohol blazed so quickly I couldn't get to the door, and had to jump out of a window. My hands and face were burned."

After a short consultation with Fire Marshal Mitchel, Mr. Davis called "Levi Weinberg." This was a surprise to the defense, and evidently a great shock to the defendant. Weinberg was the proprietor of the tailor's shop in Canal Street which Grauer is charged with having fired, and had been a fugitive from justice since his indictment for complicity in the fire. That he was in the city under the care of the District Attorney's Office and had been in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Davis was kept a secret.

Soon after the fire Weinberg went to Providence, and thence to Boston, leaving his wife and seven children in this city. It was through his wife that Mr. Davis succeeded in inducing Weinberg to return here and become a witness for the people, with the understanding that he would thereby save himself from prosecution for his share in the crime.

Weinberg came here from Boston on Saturday, and at once called on District Attorney Davis. He was kept under cover until his name was called in court yesterday.

The calling of this man had a wonderful effect on the defendant Grauer. Up to this time he had not exhibited any emotion, but when he heard the name he turned pale, and appeared about to faint. He said not a word, but his eyes followed Weinberg intently as he made his way to the witness chair, and he was successful in suppressing his emotion.

Weinberg is about forty years old, of swarthy complexion, and looks more like an Italian than a Hebrew. He affirmed to tell the truth with uplifted hand, and with his hat on, which manner of affirmation, he said, was binding on his conscience.

He told the story of the plot to fire his store, and the alleged connection of Grauer with the plot, as follows:

"I kept the store from April until October last. I had $7,000 insurance on the stock—$2,000 in the Home, $1,000 in the Bowery, $1,000 in the Farragut, and $3,000 in two other companies I don't remember. I know both the defendant, Grauer, and his son. The policy of $1,000 in the Farragut Company was obtained through Louis Grauer in July last. I paid $20, the premium, to Louis Grauer, and got the policy. Two weeks afterward I got a letter from the company telling me the premium had not been paid, and some days after I went to the house of the elder Grauer and told him. He said he would attend to it, and a few days after the defendant brought me the receipt. At that time he bought a bill of goods for his boy, amounting to $13.50.

"I went to his house some time after to collect this bill, and he paid me. The defendant, his son, and Lipschitz and Kruschinsky, brothers-in-law, were there. I knew the latter, as they had worked for me. They drank whisky, and Grauer said to me: 'Can we do any business?' I asked what kind of business, and Grauer said: 'My line of business is setting fire to stores. I am all fixed here with the Fire Marshal, and there is no trouble. We can make some good money, and there is no risk. Lipschitz had a fire in his house, and that was my work, and he got his money in ten days.' Lipschitz confirmed this.

"I asked Grauer how much he wanted for the job, and he said $150. I said I had no money with me, and Lipschitz lent me a one-hundred-dollar bill, which I gave to Grauer, and he gave me $25 in change, and I also gave him my note for $75, payable after the settlement of the fire. I was also induced to sign a contract giving to Grauer the settlement of the loss by the fire, for which he was to receive an additional 10 per cent. of the amount recovered. Kruschinsky signed this contract as witness. I was introduced to Louis Rothman, and Grauer said of him: 'This is my man that does all the business for me.'

"Two days after, I wanted to back out of the job, as I was afraid, and I went to Grauer's office, in Pine Street, and told him. He said: 'Weinberg, don't make a fool of yourself. You know I could send you to prison now.' I saw that I was in his power, and I said, 'All right, go ahead.' Grauer then came to the store and examined it. He told me to put a patent lock on the door leading to the hallway, so that the men who were to set fire to the store could get out readily. The Saturday before the fire Rothman came around and examined the store and the new lock. On Sunday, the day on which the fire was set, Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister came in with three children and bought some clothes. Kruschinsky afterward came in and told me that Rothman and Mrs. Silbermeister would come to the store prepared to do the work, and that I was to let them in and leave them in the place.

"I left the store about 4 in the afternoon and gave the keys to my brother-in-law, Nathan Nathanson, with instructions to let Rothman and the woman into the store and leave them there. I went to a society meeting at 91 Essex Street and waited there until Kruschinsky came there and told me that the store was on fire. I went to Grauer's house and told him that he had ruined me, with my wife and seven children, and he told me to clear out and not come bothering him any more."

The witness was subjected to a most searching cross-examination, which he bore remarkably well. While the counsel for the defense succeeded in tripping up the witness on some minor points, he failed to shake his testimony in regard to the main incidents of the alleged plot. Weinberg said that he had been nine years in the clothing business in this city and Brooklyn, had never failed, and had never had a fire until the one in his store in Canal Street. With great minuteness and in answer to the questions asked by the lawyer for the defense he went over the conversations with the defendant Grauer during which the plan for firing his store was concocted. He said there were six families in the apartments above the store, yet he consented to have the place set on fire.

"They talked me into it," he said. "They told me they had everything fixed, so there was no risk; that I could make some money."

Q.—You thought more of this money than of the families in the house? A.—My heart was broken with them. They had me by the neck, and they threatened me. They had tied me up with this contract, and they said they would send me to prison if I did not consent.

Q.—And you consider yourself an honest man? A.—Yes, I am a good man. I am an honest man. I can bring a hundred business men to give me a reputation.

Q.—Where have you been since the fire? A.—I first went to Providence and then I went to Boston. I came back because my wife wrote me to come and see Mr. Davis. I don't want to be punished, and I don't expect to be. If I tell the truth I'll get clear.

Weinberg testified that he had paid the $100 back to Lipschitz, but had not paid the note given by him to Grauer. At the time of the fire he owed his creditors between $2,000 and $2,400, and he owes this money still. The witness identified Rothman as the man who had been pointed out to him as the person who was to fire the store and who had visited and examined the place on two occasions before the occurrence of the fire, and Rosenbaum as a man he had seen once in Grauer's office.

When Weinberg had concluded his testimony, the court adjourned until 10:30 this morning. It is expected that Rothman, the man who pleaded guilty to having set fire to Weinberg's store, will testify to-day.

TWICE BLOWN OUT TO SEA

THE BRIGANTINE ROCKY GLEN HAD A HARD TIME MAKING PORT.

Two Men Thrown on Deck by a Wave and Badly Hurt—Passed a Lumber-Laden Wreck.

The brigantine Rocky Glen arrived from Surinam yesterday after a lively voyage of thirty-seven days. The little vessel fell in with the gales off Hatteras and was sent scudding across the Gulf stream. The storm moderated when the eastern edge of that warm ocean river was reached, and then the crew knocked the accumulation of ice off the rigging and began to beat back toward the coast.

The brigantine had almost reached the locality where the first wintry blast was met, when another howling gale came sweeping seaward. The weather was much too boistrous for the craft, and she was again put before the wind and headed for the Gulf stream. While racing before the seas a number boarded the fugitive, and did much damage to deck fixtures. The deckhouse was smashed into little bits, and some of the sails which had been set to aid the vessel in her flight were torn from the bolt ropes.

The gale moderated at last, and the brigantine swung her bow to the wind and toppling seas. Hardly had she been hove to before the jibstay parted, and some of the men were ordered out on the jibboom to secure the whipping sail.

The vessel was surging heavily in the swell, and one deep plunge engulfed for a moment the two seamen who were struggling with the sail. Hardly had they regained their breath before another sea swept them backward upon the deck. Both were badly injured. One was hurt so severely that he was removed to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S. I., soon after the vessel reached port.

The Rocky Glen was enabled to resume her course the day after the accident. In latitude 36 degrees 53 minutes, longitude 68 degrees 35 minutes, she fell in with a wreck, which proved to be the bark Alice C. Dickerman, lumber laden. The wreck lay about three miles to leeward when first seen. A close inspection showed that she was water-logged and had her mizzenmast standing, with the mizzentopmast gone. The mainmast was broken about fifteen feet from the deck, and the fore lower mast was standing. The jibboom was gone, as were the bulwarks. No reply was made to the shouts of the crew of the Glen. The Alice C. Dickerman sailed from Brunswick Feb. 4, and was bound north. She was built at Boston in 1876, and was 475 tons burden.

INSTITUTIONS WANT THEIR ALLOWANCES

Controller Anxious to Pay, but Is Bound to Respect the New Law.

Controller Fitch was visited yesterday by representatives of twenty-seven charitable institutions affected by the suspension of their allowances from the City Treasury under the new Constitution. They asked if some way out of the difficulty could not be found. Several of the institutions are seriously inconvenienced, owing to the non-payment of the money.

The Controller said that he was anxious to pay out the money, but he could only refer them to the State Board of Charities for compliance with the law, under Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion, which was to the effect that before making payments to these institutions the Controller must be furnished with a statement from the State Board of Charities, certifying the number of inmates received in the institutions prior to Jan. 1, 1895, and retained, and the number of those received since Jan. 1, and that they have been received and retained pursuant to the rule of the board.

The Controller sent a letter to William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, yesterday, inviting him to an early conference with him. Mr. Stewart said later in the day that he was anxious to meet the Controller in reference to the matter. The conference will probably be held in a day or two.

COST FOR CLEAN STREETS

Col. Waring Points Out What the Department Must Pay.

GREAT EXPENSE IN REMOVING SNOW

The Commissioner Declares the Whole Question Is One for the People to Decide—What He Says of Hiring Men.

George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in a letter to Mayor Strong yesterday, sets forth his views respecting clean streets, and especially dwells on the question of removing the snow.

The problem, as he regards it, is one involving cost. To have the streets clean means the expenditure of large sums, and he declares the people must decide whether the hundreds of thousands required shall be devoted to the purpose.

Col. Waring also again makes reference to the cost of hiring laborers, and to some extent renews the assertions he made ten days ago affecting contract work and the wages the city must pay under legislative requirements. The Commissioner, in his communication to the Mayor, says:

Sir: I desire to submit to you certain conclusions that I have reached relating to the snow question, which is the largest and, in some ways, the most important, one that confronts the Department of Street Cleaning. Would it pay to remove all the snow from the completely-built area? The cost of this must be enormous; would the result justify it?

We have had during the last fourteen days an illustration of the effect of removal and of non-removal. The last storm, six inches, fell on Feb. 7 and 8. Within a few days the main thoroughfares were cleared, and since then have been in good October condition. In most of the streets the snow was allowed to lie untouched, and, as the midday sun hardly reaches the cross streets, much of it lies there still, changing from slush to ice, according to the weather. The cleared streets are in their usual state of cleanliness. The uncleaned streets are in a horrible condition of filth. The accumulations of fourteen days are untouched, and if the snow melts away without a heavy rain, it will be a slow and costly operation to get them even reasonably clean again. This state of affairs is likely to confront us more than once in a Winter.

It is bad enough in the better quarters, where the people have the comfort of well-warmed houses and of abundant clothing, and where the ordinary wastes of daily life can be reasonably well removed. When we go into the tenement-house districts, the conditions are really appalling. The population is from four to four and a half times more dense; the home is often there of comfort, clothing for a dry change is often wanting, and on a melting day the people live and move in the midst of slush and dirt and great discomfort.

The children pass most of their waking hours with wet feet, and the women with bedraggled skirts. The general wetchedness of hundreds of thousands of human beings east of Broadway and south of Fourteenth Street can hardly be imagined by one who has not traversed their streets during a thaw, when the ridge of snow on each side—from the sidewalk on the one hand and from the railroad track on the other, thick-strewn with ashes and rubbish which the carts cannot remove—is turning to slush and dirty water, and filling the air with chill dampness. If all of the snow could be removed within three days, Delancey Street could be kept as dry and clean as Broadway is to-day, and the health and happiness of the people would be vastly increased. But it would cost tremendously; it would perhaps cost for the tenement-house district half as much as the whisky and beer that the present state of misery, due to snow, leads the people to buy.

To draw an illustration from another part of the town, compare the condition of Thirty-third Street, from the Waldorf Hotel to Broadway, which is seven feet wide, finally, with that of Thirty-fourth Street, which has been clear and clean since the second day after the snow fell. The length of this part of Thirty-third Street is about 300 feet. To have removed the snow from it just as it was removed from Thirty-fourth Street would have cost about $50. No one can doubt that the occupants of the couple of dozen houses within that limit would have been more than glad to pay the cost for the sake of the comfort, of the prevention of the present indecent condition, of the better accessibility by vehicles, and of the avoidance of ice and slush and dampness. No one would question the wisdom and economy of removing the snow from any given block of any given street in New-York, if it is worth the while for the removal of the snow from all of the blocks of all of the streets that we are staggered by the cost. We are staggered until we divide the total number of dollars by the total number of people affected; then we see that the scheme is economical, possible.

I append the summary of a calculation made by my assistant, Clarence D. Pollock, which is, perhaps, as good a basis as any for a calculation of cost. It makes, however, no allowance for snows that turn to rain and run off, nor for the enormous effect of a single warm day, with the bright sun, such as sometimes comes immediately after a heavy fall of snow. The fact is that no two storms are alike, and no two Winters are alike. Even "averages" are of little value, and computation is useful only by way of illustration.

As an illustration, based on the best judgment I can form, let it be assumed that, counting the actual population and those whose daily avocations call them there, the number of persons to be affected by the presence or absence of snow in the streets below (and including) Forty-second Street is 2,000,000, and that the yearly cost of the prompt removal of snow in that district would be $2,000,000. The question would then be whether or not the removal of a great, serious obstruction to traffic, of a clog on industry, of an obstacle to cleanliness, of a great source of discomfort and ill health—and no little death—whether or not this is worth, on the average, $1 per person per year.

This is a question for the people to decide. There has been much loose talk about my "deficiency" in the snow fund. The fact is that the law allows the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to raise any amount of money it sees fit to raise for the removal of snow and ice, and it is fair to assume that that board will—as it should—raise much or little for this purpose, according to the manifested desire of the people. Complete removal cannot be provided for this season. It would be possible to organize a systematic reserve force for this work before next Winter.

It should be clearly understood that, of the $2,000,000 assumed as the annual cost of the work, fully one-half is to be laid to the charge of the State Legislature of 1894, which, with the hope of capturing the organized anti-labor vote—the leaders of both parties vying with each other in the scramble—closed the national labor market to the City of New-York, and doubled the cost of all irregular public work, such as the removal of snow. If the city could go into the labor market untrammeled, it could remove the snow from its streets just as a great railroad corporation would remove snow from its traffic yards and approaches—that is, as a purely business matter, unmixed with politics or sentiment. If the existing pernicious law were out of the way, the removal of snow could be effected at half the present cost, or, roughly speaking, for 50 cents per person, instead of $1, and this could be done with much less hardship and with better pay to the men who do the work.

In limiting the calculation to the district below Forty-second Street I am limiting only the illustration, not the application, of the principle. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

The deduction or summary furnished by Mr. Pollock says the figures were obtained from the Department of Public Works and sets forth these statements:

Entire area of city, 25,804.5 acres; area of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and parks, 13,817.3 acres; entire area of island, minus parks, 11,987.2 acres; entire area south of Fortieth Street, 4,035.2 acres. Total street surface in the city, including sidewalks, 25,041,678 square yards; total street surface in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, 6,371,200 square yards; total street surface on island, 18,670,478 square yards.

Assuming the ratio of street area to total area (minus parks) to be the same for all sections of the island, then 34 per cent. of the street area of the island lies south of Fortieth Street, or, in figures, 57,131,662 square feet. The street areas from Fortieth to Forty-second Street, added to the above, make a total of 59,366,000 square feet of street surface south of Forty-second Street.

Mr. Dunn gives 42.4 inches as the average yearly snowfall during the past ten years for this city. The assumption of 40 inches as of snow over the area of 59,366,000 square feet gives 7,329,000 cubic yards of fresh snow. From actual measurement on several streets it was found that we need never count on carting away more than two-thirds of the volume of fresh snow.

With careful watching, the quantity of snow per load will average 1½ cubic yards, and each cart will average ten loads each eight hours from Broadway. Assuming each cart to carry 1½ cubic yards, we shall have: 4,886,000 cartloads of fresh snow, or 3,257,400 cartloads new to old snow.

From Feb. 7 to Feb. 19, both inclusive, 102,590 cartloads of snow were removed at a cost of $58,416.50, (partly estimated,) or at the rate of 57 cents per load; 3,357,400 cartloads at 57 cents equals $1,856,700 for removing a season's snow from all streets south of Forty-second Street, inclusive.

As the total fall of snow would be divided into several storms, this estimate is probably small, it costing more proportionally to remove a one-inch fall than a six-inch fall, for the same area has to be gone over in each case.

AN INVESTIGATION IS DEMANDED

Binghamton's District Attorney Accused of Preventing an Inquiry into a Bank Cashier's Transactions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Charges have been filed with the Governor against William D. Painter, District Attorney of Broome County, based upon his alleged refusal to allow Bank Examiner Backus to go before the Grand Jury in Binghamton last week to present evidence to secure indictments against the people who were connected with the defalcation in the Chenango Valley Savings Bank.

Superintendent Charles M. Preston of the State Banking Department says that he has been much exercised over the matter. Mr. Backus, who is one of the examiners connected with the State Banking Department, has about half finished his examination of the affairs of the bank, which was closed pending an examination. Superintendent Preston said to-day:

"Mr. Backus has discovered, so far as his examination has progressed, that Treasurer Tracey P. Morgan is over $100,000 short in his accounts. His operations, by which this shortage was made possible, were mainly in two directions. One was by debit charges on the individual accounts in the bank, which charges were made on the books of the bank, but not on the passbooks of the accounts that were thus doctored. For instance, if there was an individual account amounting to $3,000, Mr. Morgan would put a debit charge to this account on the books of the bank, showing that, say, $2,000 had been drawn by the depositor, when, in fact, no money had been drawn against the account. The charge would not be put on the depositor's passbook. Mr. Morgan's other method of defrauding the bank was to allow a person to pay off a mortgage loan and give him a satisfaction of it. He would then continue to carry this mortgage on the books of the bank as an existing loan. In a number of such instances people against whom mortgage loans were held by the bank, as shown by the examination, have turned up with a satisfaction of such loan as the evidence of payment. When Mr. Backus reported this state of affairs to me, I directed him, on Wednesday last, to go before the Grand Jury, which was then in session in Binghamton, and to place before it the evidence necessary to secure Morgan's indictment. Mr. Backus called upon the District Attorney last Wednesday afternoon and informed him of his desire to go before the Grand Jury and present his evidence. The District Attorney put him off until the next day, and in the meantime the District Attorney informed Mr. Morgan's counsel of Mr. Backus's intention, and his counsel waited upon counsel employed by Mr. Backus in an endeavor to stop such legal proceedings on the part of the Bank Department. He was unsuccessful, and on Thursday last the District Attorney informed Mr. Backus that he could not go before that Grand Jury, which was discharged on Thursday afternoon last. The next Grand Jury does not meet until April."

The charges filed against Painter are not made by the Banking Superintendent, but by a citizen of Albany, who formerly lived in Binghamton and whose name is withheld. The charges recite that it is the belief that the State Superintendent of Banking has exhausted his official powers, and therefore the complainant has taken the matter up, acting as a citizen merely, to see that justice is done. It is asked that a Commissioner be appointed to take testimony as to the charges, to determine whether or not the District Attorney has been guilty of malfeasance in office.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, the private secretary to the Governor, said that he had referred the charges to the Attorney General and was satisfied as to their sufficiency and that District Attorney Painter would be immediately notified of them and have opportunity to put in an answer.

Examiner Backus will also be asked to state his side of the case in writing to the Governor.

It is reported that prominent Republicans high in official station have been interested in keeping Binghamton's bank troubles in the dark as much as possible.

LADIES MAY SUE A PASTOR FOR SLANDER

They Took Male Parts and Are Offended by His Remarks.

OTSEGO, Mich., Feb. 25.—The members of the Ladies' Library Club of this village recently gave a performance of Longfellow's "Spanish Student," some wearing the costumes which the male parts demanded. Yesterday the Rev. L. N. Pattison, pastor of the Methodist Church, preached a sensational sermon on "The Stage, Its Use and Abuse." He set forth a series of suppositions, in which he suggested that the ladies, some of them mothers and none under twenty years of age, had been immodest in exhibiting themselves to the public. He also paid his compliments to the business men who had disguised themselves as bald heads, and sat in the front row, and claimed that the "bald-head row" was an adjunct of a low-down theatre.

The ladies attacked are of Otsego's best society. They are very indignant, and threaten to cause the arrest of Mr. Pattison for slander.

NEW RULES OF THE ROAD NOT IN EFFECT

The President's Proclamation Announces a Postponement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President has issued a proclamation postponing the taking effect of the new rules of the road at sea until some future date, in accordance with the act of Congress approved Saturday. In the proclamation it is stated that this action is taken at the request of Great Britain.

In the Pacific coast pilot chart issued today by the Naval Hydrographer, the following notice is conspicuously printed: "Owing to a request from the British Government, an effort has been made to defer the date of putting into effect the new rules of the road which had been fixed for March 1, 1895. At the time this pilot chart goes to press, a bill for accomplishing this purpose has passed both houses of Congress. It is highly probable that the date will be deferred and mariners are cautioned to consult the daily press for further particulars."

For a Clearing House Membership.

A. B. Hepburn of the Committee on Admissions of the Clearing House Association, reported favorably yesterday on the application of the Produce Exchange Bank for membership in the association. The application will be granted at a meeting of the association this week.

ACROBAT SCHRODE INSANE

Driven Crazy by Brooding Over Alleged Family Troubles.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—George Schrode, one of the acrobats belonging to Hanlon's theatrical company, was found early yesterday morning in front of the Boston Theatre attempting to enter. Upon being accosted, it was found that he was insane.

He is well known to theatregoers all over the land, and is one of four brothers who have won fame in their posturing acts. George is the "heavy man," so called. It is said that he has been brooding over family troubles for some time past, and the members of the company have feared that his mind was giving way. His mania is all in one direction. He insists that he is supreme in his specialty, but that jealous rivals are trying to ruin him. It was with the utmost difficulty that he was induced to board the train yesterday for Buffalo, where the company is billed to appear this week. The authorities at Rochester were notified by wire to take him from the train at that point, and convey him to the asylum at Bloomingdale.

Mr. Schrode is about thirty-eight years old, and has a family in Philadelphia.

REPUTATION OF NEW-YORK'S POLICEMEN

Advice to Associate with Them Deemed Libelous in New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 25.—Marc Aymone of West Hoboken was to-day convicted in the General Sessions Court of libeling Charles Solyom.

Mr. Solyom is a member of the Town Council of West Hoboken. As Chairman of the Police Committee he is Chief of Police. Mr. Aymone, who is a taxpayer, sent a communication some time ago to the Council, in which he said that "Chief Solyom ought to go to New-York and associate with the police of that city."

Mr. Solyom caused Mr. Aymone's arrest on a charge of criminal libel, and the Grand Jury indicted him. The case will probably be appealed.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 1 P M for Brazil, per steamship Bessel, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bessel";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamer Silvia; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Panama, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cuba and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Athos, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at *3 PM for Santos, Martha, and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, from Vancouver, close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Arawa with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 3 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Mch.13,9 A.M.
Britannic,Mch.20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Mh.27,8.30 A.M
*Adriatic, April 3, noon.
*Teutonic, Ap.10,8:30 A.M
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon.

No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Mch. 9 0 M. Umbria, Mch.16, 10 A.M.
Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M. Lucania, Mch. 23, 3 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
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